

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
AND TRANSPORTATION AGENDA
ON TRANSPORTATION LEGISLA-
TION**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the leadership of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and in my capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, I would like to take this opportunity to advise my colleagues and the public of two major legislative initiatives of the committee with regard to highway and transit legislation: first, introduction today of an ISTEA technical corrections bill, and second, action early next year on designation of the National Highway System. In making this announcement, I particularly want to address questions from some of my colleagues as to whether there will be highway and transit authorizing legislation more frequently than every 6 years. The answer to that question is most definitely yes.

The last major highway and transit legislation, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 [ISTEA], did provide the basic authorization for 6-year period. However, we never intended for Congress to completely walk away from these major programs for 6 years. We recognized that, particularly in legislation of this sweep and complexity, some adjustments would undoubtedly need to be made after an initial period of experience. We therefore provided specifically in ISTEA that Congress had to revisit these programs approximately midway through the term of ISTEA, in part to adopt the National Highway System [NHS], and in part to make any other needed adjustments to the programs to reflect changed needs, early experience, and the simple fact that we are now nearly 2 years along the learning curve of ISTEA.

Let me make it clear that we consider ISTEA to be basically successful legislation, and we do not intend to alter the ISTEA blueprint in any fundamental way. Praised by both President Bush and Governor Clinton during the 1992 Presidential campaign, it was one of the most widely applauded acts of the last Congress. However, it is simply not realistic to hold that 2 years of experience could not reveal a single improvement to the original.

Most importantly, however, we must adopt the NHS. By way of background, as the construction of the interstate system draws to completion, the Congress in ISTEA recognized the need to clearly define which highways were of sufficient national interest to receive Federal resources in the future. The interstate system was clearly of such significance, but so too were some larger groups of noninterstate principal arterial highways. Under ISTEA,

the NHS is to be that universe of highways of sufficient national interest to merit the investment of Federal resources. It is to include the interstate system, plus those arterial highways which are essential to interstate travel and international commerce.

By December 18, 1993, the Secretary of Transportation, after consultation with the States and the metropolitan planning organizations [MPO's] is to recommend to Congress which highways meet that test and should be included in the NHS. Under ISTEA, the Congress has until September 30, 1995, to adopt an NHS in authorizing legislation. Until Congress adopts that authorizing legislation, no NHS is actually designated. If Congress fails to act in the time provided, the States would face a cutoff of all NHS and interstate maintenance funds.

In short, the authorizing legislation designating the NHS is must-pass legislation. Many of us involved in these programs believe that we cannot let the legislation designating the NHS go down to the deadline—the disruption to the program and the uncertainty for the States and localities would create unacceptable inefficiencies and turmoil.

I am therefore pleased to make two announcements with regard to the timing of NHS legislation. First, the Secretary of Transportation informs us that the Department will have its recommended NHS to the Congress on schedule. And second, pursuant to consultations with Chairman MINETA, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. PETRI, it is our intent that our committee will report to the House the NHS legislation early in 1994, and we will seek enactment as quickly therefore as possible.

As I have already indicated, that legislation will not only designate the NHS, it will also be the vehicle for consideration of any adjustments to ISTEA which are needed due to changed needs or to our experience to date with ISTEA.

Some of my colleagues have asked in particular about specific projects which either were or were not authorized in ISTEA, sometimes with regard to their receiving additional funding, sometimes with regard to some of those authorizations being rescinded, and sometimes with regard to authorization of new projects. Let me make it clear that we will consider all of the above as part of our consideration of the NHS legislation.

Let me make it particularly clear that we will take up the question of rescissions as part of this bill. Specific projects were authorized in ISTEA and in earlier highway legislation, and those projects were typically authorized funds which remained available until expended. This reflected the fact that these projects were often complex, multiyear projects, subject to extensive planning processes and the approvals of many different State and local governments. While it has been clear that many of these projects required this longer period of time to reach completion, the passage of time

has also made it clear that a few of the authorized projects no longer enjoy the consensus of State and local governments necessary to achieve completion. These project authorizations should now be rescinded, and it is the committee's intent, after careful review, to do so as part of the NHS legislation. It is also important to note that not all projects with unobligated balances are not headed toward completion—some have simply been through particularly lengthy planning and approval processes but are still moving forward and are likely to be completed. But there are some projects which are, for a variety of reasons, not going to be completed, and those should be identified and rescinded.

It should also be clear to my colleagues that under ISTEA we intend State and local planning and prioritizing processes to be the determining factors in the selection of which projects are constructed. Under ISTEA, as under previous legislation, most of the funding has been distributed in this manner. The State and local planning processes strengthened by ISTEA have as their primary mission the task of identifying and prioritizing transportation projects to receive federal-aid highway and transit funding, and in general we believe that this State and local government planning process is the method by which projects should be prioritized and funded. However, we have long recognized, that no single process can be infallible, and that in certain instances it is possible that important transportation projects may not be included in the statewide and metropolitan plans due to unpredictable increases in the level and location of population, employment, and economic growth; sudden and catastrophic deterioration of existing roadways and facilities; fiscal constraints faced by transportation officials; or other factors. Unfortunately, due to these various possibilities, certain badly needed transportation projects sometimes go unfunded. In such cases, we have often legislated an authorization for that specific project.

It is clear to many of us, however, that our method of authorizing these specific projects could be improved and therefore must be improved. We need better information about the projects proposed for specific authorization; we need a clear opportunity for input by the relevant State and local governments and by the executive branch; and we need a regularized process which is open to all, including open committee markups, and provides full accountability.

In pursuit of these goals, I am today announcing how we will handle the consideration of increased authorizations for authorized projects and new authorizations for new projects as part of the NHS legislation.

First, in the case of highway projects for which project-specific statutory authorization (new or increased) is sought, and in the case of section 3 new-start transit projects for which project-specific statutory authorization (new or increased) is sought, Members must submit a

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

request and specific information about the project to the committee by January 7, 1994. I emphasize that, as in the past, most highway projects and most transit projects will be funded through the operation of the basic highway and transit programs and not through any project-specific authorization. And that will continue to be the case. Our new process applies only to those projects for which project-specific authorization is sought in statute. Furthermore, it does not apply to projects which are already authorized and for which no change in the authorization is sought.

Second, the specific information which must be submitted by January 7 with each project requested must include responses for the following inquiries:

1. Identify the State or other qualified recipient responsible for carrying out the project.
2. Describe the design, scope and objectives of the project, including the phase or phases proposed for funding.
3. Is the project eligible for the use of Federal-aid fund?
4. What is the total project cost and source of funds?
5. Will there be private sector funding for a portion of the project and, if so, how much private sector financing is being made available for the project?
6. Will the completion costs for the project exceed the amounts requested for the project?
7. Has early work, such as preliminary engineering and environmental analysis been done on the project?
8. What is the proposed schedule and status of work on the project?
9. Is the project included in the metropolitan and/or State transportation improvement plan(s), and if so, scheduled for funding?
10. Is the project considered by State and/or regional transportation officials as critical to their needs?
11. Why have State and/or regional transportation officials not given this project sufficient priority to obtain funding through the normal ISTEA funding process?
12. Has the proposed project encountered, or is it likely to encounter, any significant opposition or other obstacles based on environmental or other types of concerns?
13. How will the project objectives be attained?
14. Describe the economic, energy efficiency, environmental, congestion mitigation and safety effects associated with completion of the project.
15. Will the project require an additional investment in other infrastructure projects? If so, how will these projects be funded?
16. In lieu of the proposed project, what other transportation strategies have been considered by State and local transportation officials?
17. Is the authorization requested an increase to a previously authorized amount for this project, or would this be the first authorization for this project? Has this project previously received Federal fundings, commitments regarding future Federal funding (such as an LOI or Full Funding Agreement), or appropriations?
18. If Highway Trust Fund revenues are not made available for the project, would you support general fund revenues for it?

With regard to question 18 in particular, I should note that very little trust fund money is likely to be available for authorization for highway projects during the life of ISTEA and its present revenue title. Most highway project-specific authorizations are therefore likely to be general fund authorizations. Those who are considering making project requests should fully consider whether they believe this type of funding is suitable for their project.

Third, as I have already indicated, the committee will want relevant State and local governments to have the opportunity to comment on the projects requested. Any State or MPO within those boundaries any part of the project is located will be considered for this purpose a relevant State or local government. Members requesting project-specific authorizations may contact these governments and seek their comment for inclusion with the request. However, if such comment is not included with the request, the committee intends to contact the relevant State and local governments and extend to them the opportunity to comment. Furthermore, the committee plans to extend to the U.S. Department of Transportation the opportunity to comment on any requested project.

Finally with regard to the NHS legislation, Mr. Speaker, I would emphasize that our deliberations will be open and fair to all, that our recommendations with respect to the NHS designation and any adjustments to ISTEA, including rescissions and added project-specific authorizations, must be acted on by the full House and then ultimately enacted into law, and that we fully appreciate that our recommendations must be well-suited to passing that series of tests. We expect to meet that challenge.

Mr. Speaker, our highway and transit agenda includes not only the NHS legislation just discussed, but also much more limited technical corrections bill. Last year this House approved legislation, H.R. 5753, to amend ISTEA and related provisions of law, largely for the purpose of making technical and conforming amendments. However, the 102d Congress adjourned without taking final action on this bill, because the Senate was reluctant to take it up. The Senate's reluctance had largely to do with their view that too many nontechnical matters had been added to the bill.

There are a number of technical corrections and minor policy clarifications which need to be enacted, and the sooner the better. There is also a large amount of law revision work that needs to be done to these statutes and is now ready to be done.

The statutes will work better, and the programs will work better, with these changes. And we would be better off taking care of these minor and noncontroversial items quickly, before getting to work on the larger matters at issue in the NHS legislation. However, very few are going to consider this technical corrections bill must-pass legislation, in contrast to the NHS bill which clearly is must-pass legislation. Technical corrections, as we saw in the last Congress, is simply unable to serve as the vehicle for larger issues.

Therefore, I and my colleagues Chairman MINETA, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. PETRI are today introducing a slimmed-down technical correc-

tions bill. It contains only technical corrections, minor policy clarifications, and recommendations of the Law Revision Counsel. It contains no major policy changes, no new projects, and no new budget authority at all. And we intend to keep it that way, for the simple reason that to do otherwise would likely make consideration of this bill a waste of everyone's time.

Our intent is to move this technical corrections bill quickly through the committee and to the House floor, so that we can focus our attention and energies on the NHS legislation and on the significant issues which will be considered as part of that legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation remains committed to the idea that sound investment in our Nation's transportation infrastructure is one of the essential investments we must make in our Nation's economy and in the productivity and international competitiveness of our private companies. It is our hope that by informing our colleagues of our planned course of action, all will be better able to understand what we are doing, to participate in our efforts, and to support these essential programs.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an upcoming commemoration important to all Americans. It is our opportunity to honor working women: National Business Women's Week, October 18 through October 22.

In 1993, women-owned businesses in the United States number 4.1 million. These businesses employ over 3 million people with a total payroll of \$11.2 billion. According to the Committee on Small Business in the House of Representatives, women will own 50 percent of all businesses by the year 2000, irrevocably changing the culture and climate of enterprises in America. Furthermore, women will account for 15 million—or 62 percent—of the 26 million net increase in the U.S. civilian labor force between 1990 and 2005. We are proud of our participation in, and contribution to, the American work force.

However, even as we celebrate progress, there are still examples of hardship and inequity. Thirty years after the passage of the Equal Pay Act, women continue to make at least 30 cents on the dollar less than men. Perhaps most telling is the wage gap within occupations. Female nurses are paid 10 percent less than their male counterparts. Female elementary school teachers make 14 percent less than male elementary school teachers. Female managers earn 344 percent less than male managers. Clearly, gender discrimination continues to sacrifice the livelihood of women in the American work force, and this is entirely unacceptable.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women is playing a vocal and constructive role in this observance of women in the work force. As an advocate for working

women and their families for 75 years, BPW expects to release two important documents during National Business Women's Week about the status of America's working women.

First, the BPW Foundation will release a document titled "75 Facts on the Status of Working Women" as a resource to legislators, the media, and to the American public about the progress we, as a society, have made toward the full participation of women in the work force. Second, the BPW will release "Modest Reform With A Major Impact."

The congressional caucus for women's issues—of which I am the Republican cochair—has also been tenacious in our fight to eradicate gender discrimination in the workplace and promote equity for women in the workplace. I have helped to introduce such legislation as the Pay Equity Act and the Economic Equity Act to help promote women's representation in every area of the American work force, and we will continue these and other efforts to level the playing field for women.

These reforms will reflect steps we can all take toward meeting the goals of "full participation, equity, and economic self-sufficiency for women." This is the mission statement of BPW—one which I challenge Congress and corporate America to adhere to.

SALUTE TO JANE BOECKMANN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor one of the most exceptional women I've ever met, Mrs. Jane Boeckmann, who this week will receive the coveted Free Enterprise Award from the San Fernando Valley Business and Professional Association.

This marks the 30th time that this award has been presented, and there could be no better choice for this landmark occasion.

As I remarked nearly 3 years ago, when she was honored by the Valley Industry and Commerce Association, Jane Boeckmann is one of the most dynamic people I have ever met. In her many roles as businesswoman, civic leader, philanthropist, humanitarian, wife, and mother, she has touched the lives of thousands of people in California's San Fernando Valley and beyond. Just a quick review of her accomplishments verifies that.

In the business world, Jane is the president of World of Communications, Inc., a growing publishing firm, as well as the hands-on editor and publisher of the firm's flagship publication, Valley Magazine. She also has been the executive producer of a number of documentary movies, most recently, "A Step Apart," which aired nationally in 1992.

But as impressive as her business credentials—and commitment to the free enterprise system—are, her civic accomplishments are even more spectacular.

She is cofounder and vice chairman of the Cultural Foundation, cofounder and member of the San Fernando Valley Cultural Society, and a member of the L.A. County Music and Performing Arts Commission. She serves on the

boards of such groups and organizations as the 51st Agricultural Association, the L.A. County Museum of Natural History, the March of Dimes, the San Fernando Valley Arts Council, World Opportunities International, and Excellence in Media. And the list goes on.

For her involvement, Jane has been honored numerous times. She is still the only woman to have received the Fernando Award for civic accomplishment, and even has a prize named in her honor, the Jane Boeckmann Humanitarian Award, given annually by the Cultural Foundation to individuals who must exemplify her dedication, leadership, and commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Jane Boeckmann for her outstanding work on behalf of her community and the free enterprise system.

SOCIAL SECURITY COURT OF APPEALS LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, today Representative BUNNING and I are introducing legislation to establish a Social Security Court of Appeals to adjudicate Social Security appeals from Federal district court. A staff summary of the legislation follows:

The past decade has witnessed increasing regional variation in the standards of eligibility used by the Social Security Administration [SSA] to evaluate applications for disability benefits. A significant cause of this variation is the Federal courts' increasing role in reviewing SSA decisions and interpreting agency regulations. Court intervention has been, and continues to be, vitally important in protecting the rights of claimants. However, the regional nature of court jurisdiction has also served to fragment Social Security disability standards along geographic lines. If unaddressed, this fragmentation could erode the national character of the Social Security disability program and institutionalize disparities in treatment of similarly situated claimants.

To address this problem, this legislation would establish a single, national Social Security Court of Appeals. This court would be modeled after the court of appeals for the Federal circuit, whose jurisdiction includes appeals for patent and trademark law, international trade, and the Court of Claims. The new court would replace the 12 Federal circuit courts of appeal in adjudicating Social Security and Supplemental Security Income [SSI] benefit appeals from Federal district courts. The court would consist of five judges with lifetime appointments. It would render appeal decisions in panels of three judges, as is the case at present with Federal circuit courts of appeal. The new court would be located in Washington, DC, and would have authority to travel as it deemed necessary. As the single body to adjudicate Social Security and SSI appeals from Federal district courts, this Court would be positioned to articulate a consistent body of case law and to eliminate regional discrepancies in SSA policy.

Claimants' right to appeal SSA decisions to Federal district courts would be unaffected by this legislation. Moreover, decisions of the Social Security Court of Appeals would be appealable to the U.S. Supreme Court, just as Social Security decisions by the circuit courts of appeal are under current law.

RAYMOND ROEBUCK RETIRES

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Raymond Roebuck, long-time manager of the food bar in the Democratic Cloakroom retired recently after an incredible career spanning some of the most exciting years in the life of this honorable Congress.

This news fills us with a mixture of pride and joy over this amazing man's record of service and sorrow over his departure. For some 25 years or more, Raymond Roebuck has day in and day out rendered unselfish service to the Members of Congress, tending to their needs, listening to their conversations, taken some good natured ribbing and dished out a bit of his own.

More than almost anyone, Raymond Roebuck knows what's going on in this body. He is not just a friend, but a fixture. He has always been a good listener and a great manager, always pleasant under the most trying of circumstances.

Raymond Roebuck was above all else a good friend. We will all miss him greatly. No longer will the first thing Members feel obliged to do is to say hello to Raymond and inquire about his health and his family. An era has passed.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud at this moment to salute Mr. Raymond Roebuck, a good friend and great servant to the Congress of the United States of America.

FROM SWEEPER TO CEO, FINCH, PRUYN'S RICHARD J. CAROTA IS PIMA'S EXECUTIVE OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, not long ago I had the pleasure of touring the Finch, Pruyn and Co. plant in my hometown of Glens Falls, NY.

I was impressed by many things at this major paper manufacturing plant, but most of all by Richard J. Carota, chairman of the board, and a personal friend of mine. I'm not the only one impressed by Dick Carota, Mr. Speaker. The Paper Industry Management Association [PIMA] has named him its 1993 Executive of the Year, an award given for excellence in management and outstanding contributions to the industry.

What makes Dick Carota special is the fact that he worked his way up from the bottom.

There isn't a function or job at the plant that Dick Carota doesn't understand or appreciate, because he has done them all.

He began as a sweeper, making \$1.35 an hour in 1956. But he steadily worked his way up the ranks, acquiring more and more responsibility. He spent 8 years in the customer service department. In 1970, he became plant manager. He was elected to the board of directors, named vice president in 1980, and president in 1982. In 1983, Dick Carota became CEO of the company whose floors he once swept.

An industry magazine quoted him as saying, "Since I came up through the ranks, it's easy to understand the importance of the people in the mill and the value of everyone working together."

That, Mr. Speaker, is the story behind Dick Carota's management success. He listens to everyone, talks to everyone, respects everyone, sets high standards, and gets everyone working as a team. That, and an aggressive capital expenditure program, has allowed Finch, Pruyn to outpace its larger competitors.

Mr. Speaker, Dick Carota's is an all-American success story. Who knows how many young men and women are working at menial, low-paying jobs which are really stepping stones to jobs of increasing responsibility on the way to the upper levels of management. To such young men and women, Dick Carota is a shining inspiration, and I am proud to know him.

I would ask everyone to join me in offering the congratulations of this House to Richard J. "Dick" Carota, PIMA Executive of the Year, and an outstanding American.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1993 TRIUMPH OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the recipients of the 1993 Triumph of the Human Spirit Awards. The awards are presented annually by the Hillside Rehabilitation Hospital in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, the Hillside Rehabilitation Hospital performs the wonderful task of helping those who have developed disabilities to return to the community as independent as possible. In addition, they are staunch advocates of the disabled. The good people at the hospital have seen first hand what the disabled can do when given a fair chance, so their efforts to remove both attitudinal and architectural barriers are inspired by their experiences.

To honor these efforts, and to trumpet the extraordinary achievements of the disabled, the Triumph of the Human Spirit Awards are presented to those individuals who have demonstrated great courage in recovery from accident, illness, or injury, and to those who have helped them. The following recipients will be honored at the Fourth Annual Triumph of the Human Spirit Banquet on Saturday, October 16, 1993:

Mary Ellen Saare, Outstanding Disabled Individual: Physical Rehabilitation. Despite losing and later regaining her sight, losing both legs, and undergoing transplantation of both pancreases and one kidney, Mrs. Saare's motto remains "The greatest destructive force in the world today is self-pity." Mrs. Saare's bout with diabetes has taken its toll, but Mrs. Saare's optimism runs so deep that she shares it with others. She is an accomplished author and motivational speaker. Her book, "Feet First," is in its second printing.

Harry McCormick, M.D., Outstanding Disabled Individual: Chemical Dependency. Dr. McCormick's 25-year struggle with severe alcohol and drug addiction tore at his medical, professional, and personal life. As he drifted from one treatment program to another, his plight seemed hopeless. In 1982, however, he completed a treatment program in Atlanta and began to work with addicts in a men's mission project. A year later, he completed a medical fellowship in Addictionology and, in 1986, received certification as an Addictionologist. He has since dedicated his career to helping those who suffer from alcohol and drug abuse. He has also reunited with his wife and remains an active member of both Alcoholics Anonymous and his church.

Robert C. Foster, Community Service: Professional. Mr. Foster may serve as the executive director of Children's Rehabilitation Center, but his willingness to spend countless hours helping others exhibits an unmatched dedication to those who need his wisdom and caring hand. He is involved in the numerous groups that lend support to parents of the disabled, and spends many of his Saturdays at fundraising events and work projects. The center's recently built playground, crafted by volunteers, stands as a monument to his tireless efforts.

Anne Crogan, Community Service: Volunteer. For 23 years, Mrs. Crogan has volunteered at Leonard Kurtz School for Special Children and has delivered Meals on Wheels to the disadvantaged for the past 25. Her work as a teacher's helper every Wednesday during the school year has been invaluable to the school and its children. But despite her generous gift of time to others, she has found time for her husband, seven children and many friends. Every Monday, for example, the energetic 78-year-old bakes homemade bread and delivers it to her loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in saluting these fine individuals. Their commitment to the disabled in our community is a necessary and commendable effort. May God bless them as they continue to improve both themselves and the lives of others.

NATIVE SON RISES TO THE TOP CROWN OF THE KINGS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1993 the 21st NBA Hall of Fame Game will be played in my hometown of Springfield, MA. This game signifies the begin-

ning of the new basketball season. The Hall of Fame Game is not just another basketball game it is an event to be remembered. The Hall of Fame Game is even more special this year because it features a native from my district, Garry St. Jean, head coach of the Sacramento Kings.

Coach St. Jean grew up in Chicopee, MA and attended the local high school where he excelled in both basketball and soccer. After receiving his bachelor's degree in physical education from Springfield College, St. Jean went on to coach at Chicopee High School and led them to have a 122-85 record over 8 years. In 1980 St. Jean became a college scout for the Milwaukee Bucks and from there on his professional career blossomed. St. Jean moved himself up the ranks by eventually becoming the assistant head coach and assistant player personnel director for the Bucks. In 1988 St. Jean joined the New Jersey Nets as an assistant coach and in the following year joined the Golden State Warriors as their assistant coach.

St. Jean soon began to make a name for himself as an NBA assistant coach and impressed many fellow colleagues with his basketball savvy and loyalty to the sport. On May 22, 1992 Garry St. Jean achieved his life long ambition and became the head coach for the Sacramento Kings.

The people of Chicopee, MA are very proud of Garry St. Jean and all that he has accomplished. His dedication to the sport of basketball is one that should be looked at with admiration. On behalf of the district and the city of Chicopee I wish Garry St. Jean continued success and the best of luck with the Kings in the upcoming Hall of Fame Game.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I gave a 1-minute speech about President Clinton's foreign policy. A policy that has the potential to involve our troops in every hot spot in the world.

I submit for the RECORD an editorial written by Jeane Kirkpatrick, one of America's leading experts in foreign policy:

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(By Jeane Kirkpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—On the same day that American dead were being counted in Mogadishu and a battered American captive was displayed on Somali television, the United States voted in the U.N. Security Council to deploy a "peacekeeping" force to Rwanda, a small, underdeveloped, landlocked country in the heart of Africa.

Their task: to oversee a cease-fire in a country where war is endemic, to establish demilitarized zones, ensure compliance with the cease-fire, "contribute to the security of the city of Kigali . . ." etc. etc. etc. This authorizing resolution for a Rwanda force of 2,500 to 4,000 troops meets virtually none of the conditions laid down in President Clinton's speech before the U.N. General Assembly September 27. Its purpose and its cost are unclear (and probably unattainable). The resources to implement it are not available.

The Congress has not authorized U.S. participation. There is no real end in sight.

The resolution does not reflect sober judgments about U.S. national interests or world needs. Instead it was the consequence of U.N.-style log-rolling: The U.S. agreed to support the French initiative on Rwanda in return for France's support for the U.S. initiative sending 1,600 "peacekeepers" to Haiti.

Neither the Haiti or the Rwanda resolutions nor the earlier ones creating U.N. missions for Liberia and the republic of Georgia conform to traditional U.N.-peacekeeping practices or to Mr. Clinton's criteria. All involve internal conflicts. None constitutes a threat to international peace and security. None features a clear purpose or realistic estimate of cost. And none, it goes without saying, meets the traditional requirement that U.S. troops be sent into harm's way only when a vital national interest is at stake.

Unless dramatic changes are made, implementation of these missions will suffer from the same confusion and incompetence of command, lack of unity, lack of coordination and insufficient force and the same casualties as in Somalia.

The highly professional U.S. volunteer forces did not sign on for such service.

President Clinton simply must stop giving Boutros Boutros-Ghali's agenda and his own multilateralist goals priority over his obligations as commander-in-chief of U.S. military forces. And Congress must help him to understand this duty.

Also, in today's speech I showed a map of some of the hot spots in the world. The list of hot spots came from a report by Peter Wellensteen and Karin Axel titled "Armed Conflict at the end of the Cold War," pages 331 to 346. In these areas at least 1,000 people have died in the course of a conflict. All of these conflicts have been internal with the exception of the Pakistan-India conflict.

The following is a list of the hot spots indicated on that map.

In Central and South America there are: Colombia, Guatemala and Peru.

In Europe there are: Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Northern Ireland.

In the Middle East there are: Iran, Iraq, Israel and Turkey.

In Africa there are: Angola, Chad, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa and the Sudan.

In Asia there are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, India-Pakistan, Indonesia, Myanmar—formerly Burma—the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan.

In addition to these countries, I have identified a few more areas where there is a high potential for trouble. These areas are as follows: The Korean Peninsula, Cuba, Haiti, Russia, the Republic of Georgia and Kuwait.

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION OF NAFTA

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, most people have only heard the most dire predictions about the North American Free-Trade Agree-

ment [NAFTA]. It is a very long and tedious document, about 7 inches thick. But essentially, NAFTA can be described in one phrase—reducing governmental economic barriers to a free flow of trade throughout North America.

A Simple Definition of NAFTA: Goods manufactured in the United States and exported to Mexico have an average 10-percent tariff charged by Mexican authorities. Goods manufactured in Mexico and exported to the United States have an average 4-percent tariff charged by United States authorities. Over a period of 10 to 15 years, the tariffs on both sides of the border will be reduced to zero. Essentially NAFTA is an agreement to reduce to zero tariffs charged by the United States, Canada, and Mexico for goods and services made in each country and exported to the other.

The United States-Canadian tariffs have mostly been reduced to zero because of the previously negotiated free-trade agreement between these two countries. NAFTA builds up the success of that 1988 agreement.

NAFTA is not: Defeating NAFTA will not stop the option of American factories moving to Mexico. Adopting NAFTA will not accelerate the relocation of factories from the United States to Mexico. NAFTA is simply about reducing trade barriers among the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAFTA will neither stop nor encourage factories from moving across the border to Mexico. American companies are already free to relocate to Mexico. In fact, defeating NAFTA may have the opposite unintended effect—forcing American companies to build more factories in Mexico in order to sell to the growing market in Mexico.

Passing NAFTA may encourage some American firms to close up shop in Mexico to take advantage of the highly productive American work force. In some cases this has already happened in anticipation of NAFTA's passage. General Motors moved 1,000 jobs from Mexico to Lansing, MI and, closer to home, Eclipse, Inc. relocated all manufacturing operations in Mexico back to Rockford.

II. THE PRESENT STATE OF MEXICAN-UNITED STATES-CANADIAN TRADE LAWS

In 1988, the United States and Canada began to implement, a 10-year process of mutual reductions in tariffs and nontariff barriers NTB—import regulations such as licenses. NAFTA seeks to build on this framework by extending it to Mexico.

The current state of Mexican trade laws is very restrictive. Mexico has one of the highest tariff duty rates in the world at an average of 10 percent because Mexico had historically a very protectionist trade policy. In fact, it wasn't until 1986 that Mexico joined the world trading system, otherwise known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], which mandates uniformity of tariff rates in the free world.

Additionally, anyone exporting to Mexico faces heavy custom user fees—border fees for inspection, et cetera—and onerous import licensing requirements. In certain sectors of its economy, Mexico deliberately sets arbitrary quotas in order to protect its domestic industries.

For example, there are very high duties on corn and wheat. There is a prohibition on im-

porting color television picture tubes of 14 inches or larger. Mexico makes it virtually impossible for foreign investment in its telecommunications industry—for example, telephones and television—and its financial services sector—for example, banking and insurance.

The Mexican Auto Decree impedes our ability to sell fully assembled United States cars to Mexico because Mexico presently requires that every United States auto exported to Mexico must have at least 36 percent of the content of that auto made in Mexico. This means United States manufacturers, in order to sell to Mexico, have to ship partially assembled autos to Mexico—and pay a tariff on that—and build a factory in Mexico to finish assembly with the required percentage of Mexican parts.

In addition, American car manufacturers have to export back to the United States a percentage of these autos to satisfy Mexico's further balanced trade requirement that for every \$100 worth of assembled cars and parts that United States exports to Mexico, the United States must buy back \$175 worth of Mexican cars—that is, American cars made in Mexico.

Over the past 60 or more years, these laws have perversely created economic incentives for American companies to build factories in Mexico in order to sell there. Historically, Mexico has been very isolationist and nationalistic. In fact, since its revolution in 1917, Mexico has owned many of the important industries in its country to form a socialist-type economy. Up until 1987, Mexico's economy differed little from the former East bloc countries. The President of Mexico has brought dramatic free market economic change to his country, and NAFTA is a culmination of those reforms.

III. HOW THE PRESENT LAWS WILL BE CHANGED

NAFTA will open the borders to a free flow of goods among United States, Canada, and Mexico. The main goal of NAFTA is to reduce all tariffs to zero on all sides.

Tariff barriers: The proposed NAFTA covers some 9,000 goods presently exchanged between United States and Mexico. The tariffs for these 9,000 goods will be reduced to zero over a period of 15 years. Half will be reduced to zero immediately, two-thirds of the balance will be reduced to zero in 5 years and the balance over 15 years. The more sensitive a good is on the international market—for example, glassware—the longer it takes to phase out the tariff on it. That is why some items will take as long as 15 years to have a zero tariff. It also explains why the agreement itself is so large because most of NAFTA deals with tariff reduction schedules on almost every item anyone could think of trading across borders.

Non-Tariff Barriers [NTB]: Fees charged at borders to collecting customs duties will be eliminated by June 30, 1999. NAFTA would eliminate most import license requirements. It would also eliminate arbitrary content requirements and trade quotas such as presently exist in the auto, electronics, and textile sectors.

Rule of Origin: Nonparties to NAFTA such as Japan or the European Community will not be able to benefit from its provisions of freer trade. The whole purpose of NAFTA is to make it cheaper for Mexico, Canada, and the

United States to purchase from each other as opposed to one of the countries purchasing from Asia or Europe. NAFTA encourages trade among the three neighboring countries because it assumes cheaper transportation costs, thus working to everyone's benefit.

In fact, NAFTA can also be summarized as special trading privileges for American workers because they will be given preferential treatment over other countries not party to NAFTA. For example, if a Mexican construction company had a choice between a similarly priced United States Caterpillar tractor with no tariff or a Japanese Komatsu tractor with a 20-percent tariff, the Mexican firm will choose the cheaper model—the Caterpillar. If NAFTA is defeated, there will be no difference in price and they may choose the Komatsu tractor.

How then do we define what is a United States, Canadian or Mexican manufactured product in order to earn the NAFTA origin label? NAFTA has strict standards to determine this. Depending upon the specific product, a raw material shipped to the United States from an Asian or European country has to be transformed so that most its final value is from North America.

An example is an automobile manufactured in the United States that has a Japanese radio. After 8 years, NAFTA will allow only those vehicles that have 62.5 percent or more of its content made in North America to benefit from the lower tariffs under NAFTA. Since at least 62.5 percent of the total value of the auto is made in North America, it earns the NAFTA origin label. But if Japan wishes to export an Acura Integra, which is assembled in Japan, duty free to the United States through Mexico, it would face an import tariff because 62.5 percent of the car was not made in North America.

A. MANUFACTURING

Because NAFTA will eliminate trade barriers and contain strong rules of origin, United States manufacturers will be able to export directly to Mexico instead of having to build factories in Mexico to sell there. 87 percent of current United States trade with Mexico deals with manufactured goods.

This is especially true for the auto sector. When NAFTA eliminates the auto decree, United States auto manufacturers will be able to sell fully assembled vehicles from plants in the United States directly to Mexico.

When NAFTA is fully implemented, the whole concept behind the flight to Mexico for cheap labor—the maquiladora—will be obsolete because it will no longer be economically sound to build an entire plant in Mexico. Decisions will be made on an economic basis, not on how to avoid Mexican Government regulations on trade.

Illinois is a huge manufacturing State, with over one half of Illinois manufactured exports coming from the Rockford, Winnebago County, area. Over 900 manufacturers, fed by thousands of suppliers from across the Nation, make the Rockford area one of the most densely industrialized areas in the Nation.

Illinois has a track record by which to judge NAFTA. Over the past several years, in anticipation of the elimination of all trade barriers, Mexico has been lowering its tariffs on its own. This has resulted already in the quintupling of Illinois exports to Mexico, from \$278

million per year in 1987 to over \$1.35 billion in 1992. Last year, Illinois, despite the long distance from the border, was ranked fifth among all 50 States in the value of exports to Mexico. In fact, the Economist magazine predicts that once NAFTA is implemented, Illinois will be the second largest exporting State to Mexico.

And, most of these exports are not sent to Mexico for final assembly to re-export to the United States. In fact, 83 percent of the growth in United States exports to Mexico in the last 5 years was for Mexican consumption—not for re-export. Additionally, in those 5 years exports to maquiladoras in relation to total United States exports to Mexico have fallen. In 1992, United States exports to maquiladoras comprised 22 percent of all United States exports to Mexico, compared to 32 percent in 1987, according to the United States Trade Representative.

What will happen in the 16th Congressional District of Illinois represents a microcosm of what will occur throughout most of the rest of Illinois and the United States.

HOW NAFTA WILL BENEFIT THE 16TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

1. Chrysler in Belvidere will manufacture the brand new Neon, an economically priced subcompact auto to compete directly with the Japanese imports. If NAFTA passes, Chrysler expects to export between 3,000 and 5,000 two-door Neons made in Belvidere for sale in Mexico by the mid-1990's. If NAFTA is enacted, Chrysler expects by the year 2000 to export 118,000 vehicles to Mexico, creating 19,000 more jobs in the United States.

Moreover, Chrysler is supplied by hundreds of feeder manufacturers across the Nation. Thus, as the auto sector increases in Mexican sales benefitting Chrysler directly, all feeder industries will also profit. But if NAFTA is defeated, the Mexican Auto Decree stays in place, which would make the direct export of Neons to Mexico from Belvidere very difficult, and more investment in Mexico necessary to meet the growing needs of the Mexican auto market. That's why automobile leaders like Lee Iacocca, former head of Chrysler, support NAFTA.

2. Kraft Foods has a presence all over the Nation, including a processed cheese factory in Stockton. Under current regulations, Kraft must obtain an import license to export processed cheese into Mexico. Because Mexico rarely grants such a license, this regulation essentially requires Kraft to export the raw products to Mexico for processing in Mexican factories. NAFTA will eliminate the import licensing barrier and gradually eliminate import duties on processed cheese, allowing the export of United States manufactured cheese to Mexico, which will directly benefit the plant in Stockton.

3. The Taylor Company of Rockton supplies virtually all major United States quick service restaurant chains with soft-serve ice cream and frozen yogurt machines. These restaurants will be cheaper to build in Mexico because of the elimination of the tariffs for equipment and building materials. The United States leads the world in technology and manufacturing of restaurant equipment. The zero tariffs and rising standard of living for Mexicans translates into more restaurants and

more equipment being sold from Rockton for Mexican markets.

4. TC Industries in Crystal Lake supplies blade edges for Caterpillar, John Deere, and other original equipment manufacturers and are supplying edges directly to Mexico. In 1992, 2,700 employees who work for supplier companies to Caterpillar, such as TC Industries, own their jobs to Mexican exports. As the Mexican economy expands, the need for commercial and residential road and bridge construction increases, which translates into more building equipment for Mexico. Plus, the zero tariff makes it cheaper for Mexican companies to buy United States equipment as opposed to buying construction equipment from non-NAFTA companies such as Komatsu of Japan.

5. Sun Electric Corp., located in Crystal Lake, a manufacturer of automotive test and diagnostic equipment, has seen an increase of more than 40 percent of its sales to Mexico over the last 2 years. With the implementation of more strict clean air laws in Mexico, that country will need this equipment to test its cars, trucks, and buses. Sun Electric expects to continue to export to the booming market in Mexico.

6. Honeywell, whose Microswitch division has plants in Freeport and Galena, also expects its sales in Mexico to double by 1995 as a result of NAFTA. Honeywell is a leader in environmental technology and climate control equipment, which is desperately needed in Mexico. Microswitch makes many of the switches and control boxes used in this equipment. In addition, Microswitch is a major producer of sophisticated electronic on-board automotive sensors that will continue to supply United States and foreign automotive manufacturers in Mexico.

7. Sundstrand Corp. of Rockford already does extensive business in both Canada and Mexico, particularly through the industrial units. The tariff reductions and protection for intellectual property, which are part of the principal treaty document, would open up markets for Sundstrand products, particularly in Mexico. Sundstrand expects to hire additional workers in Rockford to meet the expected increased demand for Sundstrand product, particularly from Mexico.

8. Hydrotec Systems of Rockton and Aqua-Aerobic Systems of Rockford, which sells water purification systems, eagerly anticipates the implementation of NAFTA. Currently, Hydrotec and Aqua-Aerobic face import duties ranging between 10 and 35 percent on their products. NAFTA wipes away those restrictions. And, with Mexico looking to improve its water quality, Hydrotec and Aqua-Aerobic expect to sell more of their water purification products in Mexico, creating more jobs in their companies.

9. Eclipse, Inc. of Rockford, which manufactures industrial process heating equipment for a wide range of industries—for example, automobile, petrochemical, building materials, et cetera—has refocused its business strategy. Like the auto industry, Eclipse previously faced many Mexican Government barriers that effectively prohibited the direct export of industrial heating equipment to Mexico. Because NAFTA wipes away these impediments to trade, Eclipse closed its manufacturing facility

in Mexico and relocated its business back to Rockford. Eclipse is counting on being able to directly export to Mexico. If NAFTA is defeated, Eclipse would have to reconsider that strategy.

10. Greenlee-Textron, also of Rockford, is a manufacturer of tools and products for the nonresidential electrical construction market, railway industry, and powered utility market. It looks forward to the removal of tariffs and other competitive roadblocks by NAFTA for the expanded end use of its products. Improving Greenlee-Textron's competitiveness in Canada and Mexico has the potential of increasing new business sales along with the expansion of their work force.

11. A.O. Smith, which has a presence in Rockford, makes a wide variety of products including electric motors, water heaters, and frames for General Motor's Blazer light truck. Currently, the Blazer is out of the price range of most Mexicans, even the middle class, because of the 20 percent import tariff. With NAFTA abolishing this tariff, A.O. Smith Rockford's plant expects to manufacture more frames for the Blazer in anticipation of the new light truck market for GM in Mexico.

How NAFTA will benefit the rest of Illinois: NAFTA will not only benefit northwestern Illinois but the rest of the State, too.

1. Zenith of Glenview anxiously awaits the passage of NAFTA so that the import restriction on television picture tubes into Mexico is lifted. Under NAFTA, TV sets assembled from picture tubes made in the United States will be freely imported into Mexico. This gives Zenith a considerable cost advantage over major Asian competitors assembling sets in Mexico from foreign-made tubes, which will continue to be subject to a 15-percent tariff. Zenith predicts that NAFTA should increase more jobs in the United States, including their facility in Melrose Park.

2. Summit Industries of Chicago and Baxter International of Deerfield manufacture medical equipment. Since Summit began exporting to Mexico in 1989, its sales of x-ray equipment have skyrocketed by more than 500 percent. Summit believes that its sales are likely to increase at an equal, if not greater, rate after NAFTA's implementation. Baxter's exports of medical devices have also risen 60 percent since 1988.

3. Caterpillar Inc., a manufacturer of mining and construction equipment, and lift trucks, diesel and gas turbine engines of Peoria, expects to be big winners as a result of NAFTA. For example, Mexico's new toll road program has authorized 50 new road-building projects. Because NAFTA favors North American products, Caterpillar expects to edge out foreign competitors like Komatsu of Japan for these projects. Already, Caterpillar's exports to Mexico have generated work for about 1,300 of its employees.

4. FMC Corporation of Chicago, which is a manufacturer of machinery and chemicals for industry and agriculture, has also benefited from trade with Mexico. Between 1990 and 1992, FMC exports to Mexico have increased at 31 percent per year. FMC estimates that these exports have created approximately 360 new jobs in their company. With NAFTA's ratification, FMC estimates that approximately 1,000 new U.S. jobs will be added to their

payrolls in anticipation of this continued export growth. But if NAFTA is defeated, the 360 new jobs created to date at FMC would be jeopardized depending upon Mexico's reaction to its rejection.

5. NAFTA bodes well for Navistar International of Chicago, one of the Nation's largest truck manufacturers. In 1989, Dina Caminones, the largest Mexican manufacturer of medium and heavy duty trucks, bought \$6 million worth of components from Navistar. By 1992, that figure swelled to \$100 million. In addition, Dina also imported 400 fully assembled trucks from Navistar in 1991. NAFTA will allow this partnership to continue and permit the direct export of trucks and parts to Mexico.

6. Unr-Rohn of Peoria makes communications support towers. As Mexico modernizes its telecommunications giant, and PEMEX, the national oil company. These contracts have increased its Peoria-based work force by 10 percent to more than 500. Unr-Rohn estimates that this work force will need to be increased another 7 percent this year alone to meet demand in Mexico.

7. Sears, Roebuck and Co. of Chicago is looking to further increase its sales to Mexico once NAFTA is adopted. Revenues of Sears Mexico in 1992 were \$467.7 million, an increase of 26.8 percent over 1991. In 1993, Sears expects to double the sales of United States sourced merchandise in Mexico.

8. Nalco Chemical Co. of Naperville supports NAFTA because it will be good for the economy, will increase new jobs, and will benefit the environment in Mexico. Nalco Chemical sells chemical for water and waste water treatment, and oil production and refining projects. If NAFTA passes, Nalco would be placed in an excellent position to sell duty-free safe chemicals for use in these applications, which would satisfy the needs of a growing Mexican market and would be good for their environment.

B. THE SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Mexico presently has a \$146 billion banking, securities, insurance, and trucking service industry. NAFTA will bust open those markets, which are now mainly closed, by eliminating investment and location restrictions.

Since the United States is the world's leading exporter of services—over \$164 billion annually—Mexico's proximity makes it ripe for the United States service industry. American banks, investment firms, telecommunications industries will have more open markets.

Insurance: NAFTA will phase out Mexican restrictions on insurance over 6 years, opening up completely what is now a closed \$3.5 billion market. Illinois companies like Allstate, State Farm, Continental Assurance, Kemper, and several others will be permitted to enter the Mexican insurance market through joint ventures with Mexican companies, with the United States ownership share increasing from 30 percent to 100 percent after 6 years.

Telecommunications: NAFTA opens Mexico's \$6 billion market for telecommunications services. It gives United States providers of voice mail or packet-switched services free access to the Mexican public telephone network and eliminates all investment restrictions in 1½ years. Illinois companies including Motorola, Shure Bros., Woodhead Industries, Andrew Corp., and Multigraphics Division will be key beneficiaries of these changes.

Banking: Increased trade between the United States and Mexico will undoubtedly require the services of the Illinois financial, legal, and brokerage communities, including Amcore of Rockford, First National Bank, and Continental Bank of Chicago. Continental alone expects the bank's export/import finance business between Mexico and the United States to double in the next couple of years from \$1 billion annually.

Trucking: While Mexican truckers have had access to the United States for years, present Mexican laws require United States trucking firms to replace American drivers at the border to complete the delivery in Mexico. NAFTA allows United States truckers direct access to Mexico.

C. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

NAFTA also provides for intellectual property rights protection, which is critical for any company that wishes to keep its patent or copyright on its product, that will enable Illinois firms to expand their presence in Mexico. The NAFTA text provides for a higher level of protection for intellectual property rights than any other treaty in the world. Mexico has agreed to a 20 year patent protection, which is critical for the Illinois pharmaceutical industry—for example, Baxter International and Abbott Laboratories—and compliance with the Berne Convention, which administers copyright protection for cultural products such as books, film, and music.

D. AGRICULTURE

NAFTA will greatly increase agricultural exports like corn and soybeans, the staple of Illinois growers and Mexican consumers. The Illinois Department of Agriculture projects a potential new market in Mexico for 4 million tons of Illinois corn per year once NAFTA wipes away all the complex Mexican quota, tariff, and import licensing requirements. For the entire United States, NAFTA could quadruple corn exports, thus boosting corn prices by 6 cents per bushel, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

For soybeans, NAFTA is expected to boost exports by 20 percent, resulting in a \$400 to \$500 million gain for the soybean industry, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Soybean exports to Mexico are expected to reach 4.5 million tons after 10 years.

In many other commodities, our exports to Mexico are expected to continue to grow. For example, when NAFTA wipes out the tariffs on cattle and beef, the United States will more than triple its beef exports in 10 years, going from 64,000 metric tons in 1991 to over 200,000 metric tons. This is expected to add to the incomes of those in the beef industry by as much as \$400 million, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

United States pork and hog exports to Mexico are projected to double by the end of the 10-year transition period in NAFTA, resulting in a \$50 to \$100 million gain for the industry, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Overall, according to the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology of Iowa, our exports of agricultural products to Mexico because of NAFTA are expected to increase by \$480 million, boosting United States individual farm incomes by \$200 million. Without NAFTA, these increases for the individual farmer will not be realized.

IV. WHAT WILL NOT CHANGE WITH NAFTA

Safety standards: First, there is a belief that NAFTA will undermine labor standards, environmental protection, and highway and food safety laws. The NAFTA text specifically states that nothing in this agreement compels nations to lower their standards. If anything, standards will be harmonized upward. Over the past few years, Mexico has made historic strides to increase its standards in many areas. NAFTA gives Mexico the financial tools and the political backing necessary to build upon that foundation to further upgrade standards in their country.

Second, no NAFTA opponent has made a convincing argument as to how defeating NAFTA will increase these standards. Keeping nations in poverty doesn't increase environmental awareness or promote good labor practices. In fact, it does the opposite. As nations move up the development ladder, they go beyond mere subsistence existence to affording some of the basics we take for granted in this country. Expanded trade—not closed markets—creates the wealth necessary to improve basic health and safety standards.

Third, some claim NAFTA will allow unsafe double and triple trailers from Mexico traveling on our Nation's highways. It is important to remember that Mexican truckers will have to comply with the same road and vehicle restrictions as United States truckers in order to drive on United States highways.

Sovereignty: With the negotiation of the side agreements that creates two tri-national boards on environmental and labor issues to review cases, some are concerned about the loss of our sovereignty. Many international organizations and hundreds of treaties already impose some constraints on our ability to act unilaterally, from the mundane to the sublime.

For example, the United States-Russian arms reduction treaty requires us not to have more than 3,500 strategic ballistic nuclear missiles in our arsenal by the year 2003. Also, the Universal Postal Union regulations international postal service and each country is bound by these rules. This is not a surrender of sovereignty, but an agreement by parties to mutual act in the best interests of all. Additionally, any treaty can be modified by mutual consent of the parties or abrogated by a country that simply wants out.

If any nation should worry about its sovereignty, it's Mexico. Few Americans remember that it was the United States that incorporated half of Mexico into its territory during the last century. As late as 1914, we sent military expeditions into Mexico. Is it any wonder why Mexico is sensitive about their sovereignty? If any nation has to worry about the intrusiveness of the side agreements, it's Mexico, which has the most environmental and labor problems.

Once again, the NAFTA text clearly states that all three nations have the right to craft their own laws. None of these commissions can change any nation's laws, including our own. In extremely rare cases, these commissions will be a useful tool to bring about public pressure to produce desirable results—improve environmental and labor protection. The most extreme punishment that these commissions can mete out is a denial of favorable—pre-NAFTA—trading privileges in a particular

industry that violates basic environmental or labor standards of their own country. In other words, the main aim of these commissions is to require the United States, Canada, and Mexico to enforce their own laws.

The trade sanctions would be equivalent to the amount of money the guilty industry should have spent to correct the problem. Thus, those who are most concerned about our supposed loss of sovereignty and oppose NAFTA should be pleased with these tri-national commissions because the sanctions would restore pre-NAFTA trading rules.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, NAFTA is primarily about reducing government barriers to free trade across the borders of Mexico, the United States, and Canada. Good news doesn't get much play anymore. But if there's one story that deserves attention it is the good that NAFTA will do for everyone involved. It's a win-win situation for all three countries.

FAIRNESS FOR CAREER SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN

HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, as America reduces military force levels to respond to a changing world, thousands of men and women face the prospect of an early end to their careers in our uniformed services. Through no fault of their own, they are being separated from active duty, sometimes after many years of honorable service.

To make matters worse, some of them face an obsolete and unnecessary barrier to receiving the future retirement benefits they have earned. That barrier is a requirement, added to the law at the height of the cold war, that anyone retiring from the reserve component of the Armed Forces must have served at least eight years in the reserves to be eligible for benefits, regardless of how many years of active duty service he or she might have accumulated.

The 8-year reserve service requirement means that a person who has spent 13, 15, or 19 years in active service, and then transfers to the reserves, must spend an additional 8 years in reserve status before qualifying for any retirement benefits at all. That means a 19-year veteran, instead of serving 1 more year before qualifying, can be forced to serve a total of 27 years. That is unfair and unnecessary in today's military.

This 8-year requirement made sense when the Defense Department was trying to retain career personnel for a full 20 years of active service. It reduced the incentive for someone with more than 12 years of active service to transfer to the reserve component, by requiring more than 20 total years of service to qualify for benefits—8 years in the reserves plus the active-duty years.

But today that requirement only works a hardship on men and women who would rather stay in active service, but instead must spend additional years in the reserve component to qualify for the pension benefits they

have earned. At the same time, the 8-year minimum may discourage voluntary movement from active to reserve status—the wrong incentive when downsizing is required.

That is why I am introducing the Military Reserve Retirement Fairness Act, which would repeal the obsolete 8-year minimum for reserve service. This bill would entitle those retiring from the reserve component to benefits, upon reaching the age of 60, after any combination of active and reserve service totalling 20 years. Benefits would continue to be based on the current point system that recognizes the difference between active and reserve service.

Mr. Speaker, in today's world, so dramatically different from the cold war environment that produced the 8-year requirement, we should not penalize the men and women who have served our country with honor and hoped to do so for 20 years or longer. The Military Reserve Retirement Fairness Act would replace this penalty with a demonstration of our good faith commitment to the men and women of our armed services. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Military Reserve Retirement Fairness Act".

SALUTE TO OXNARD WOMEN'S DAY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of an important event taking place on Saturday—the eighth annual Oxnard Women's Day.

Each year, the highlight of Oxnard Women's Day is a conference designed to celebrate women and their accomplishments, as well as to provide practical advice on careers and advancement.

This year's theme will be Heal the World by Healing Yourself, and features seminars designed particularly for women reentering the workforce. These workshops range from team building to balancing lives and responsibilities to ways to look and dress better.

The main purpose of this growing event, which draws between 300 and 500 women annually, is to give women increased self-esteem and different approaches to dealing with problems. It's an opportunity for women to come together and look at the issues and events that pertain to their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this Celebration of Women, and the many women and men who have organized this outstanding event.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JERRE S. WILLIAMS

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 29, 1993, Texas lost an outstanding jurist and a remarkable man. Judge Jerre S. Williams contributed immensely not only to the State of Texas, but on a national level as well, serving this great Nation in the administrations of President Lyndon B. Johnson and President Jimmy Carter.

Judge Williams' accomplishments are legion. After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1938, he went on to excel at Columbia University, receiving his law degree in 1941. His law career was interrupted to serve with the Army Air Force during World War II. Shortly after his service, he received a place on the University of Texas law school faculty where he dedicated over three decades of his life and became quite, quite simply, a legend. Judge Williams was known throughout the university for his outstanding teaching ability and is held in the highest esteem by both students and faculty.

Judge Williams was known nationwide as an expert on constitutional, administrative, and labor law. This expertise was recognized and acknowledged by prestigious appointments for posts under Presidents Carter and Ford.

In 1967, President Johnson appointed Williams to the Administrative Conference of the United States, and shortly thereafter called upon him to help settle a threatened national airlines strike that would have shaken the Nation's economy.

In 1978, President Carter appointed Williams to an emergency negotiation panel which settled a nationwide railway dispute. The culmination of this brilliant legal career came when President Carter appointed Williams to the powerful Fifth Court of Appeals in New Orleans in 1980.

Jerre Williams was married to a distinguished member of the State bench, Judge Mary Pearl Williams. A fine person and leading legal light in her own right. For many years, I have been close friends with Jerre, Mary Pearl, and their children. All three children have earned law degrees, and continue to follow in the footsteps of their parents. This proud family is a living testament to the power of the American way. They are walking, talking personifications of the promise of America.

Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Judge Jerre Williams' impact on both in the State of Texas and nationally was profound. With the loss of Jerre Williams we have lost a man whose expertise is irreplaceable, and whose contributions were unsurpassed. Those of us who knew Jerre Williams will cherish his memory, and the rich wealth of legal and judicial scholarship on our Nation's bench is somewhat poorer for his passing, and infinitely richer for his contributions.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE DECLINE IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the fall edition of Policy Review carried an article written by Jide Nzelibe, a Nigerian immigrant educated in the American public school system. His review of our Nation's current educational crisis is essential to the present debate on education reform.

As Mr. Nzelibe states: "My Nigerian experience makes one fact inescapable: The decline in American public schools is tied directly to the decline in the American family." I strongly urge my colleagues to heed our Nigerian immigrant's advice on how real reform can be enacted. I have inserted his remarks for your perusal.

[From Policy Review, Fall 1993]

AMERICA'S WILD KINGDOM—A NIGERIAN IMMIGRANT IS SHOCKED BY HIS U.S. HIGH SCHOOL

(By Jide Nzelibe)

I looked on with bemusement as an attractive female passed a note to a young man in the first row. Some trite vulgarities were exchanged, my more restive classmates started singing, and the teacher was all but completely ignored.

Welcome to the civics course at Northwestern High School in Hyattsville, Maryland, a lower-middle to middle-class suburb of Washington, D.C. Though the above scene is a commonplace to American students, as a recent immigrant raised in a poor but industrious village in Nigeria, I was more than a little shocked.

CODES OF CONDUCT

My initial impressions of Northwestern were a jumble of mixed messages: mini-billboards and placards constantly advertised the dangers of unsafe sex and drug abuse. Everywhere I looked—on walls, chalkboards, and in the restrooms—there were institutional invocations to the lowest common denominators of achievement. The school's public address system constantly eulogized students who made it through the month or week without any absences, or those who were only marginally competent in their studies.

By contrast, Nigeria's public school system—which I attended through grammar school and most of high school—closely mirrors its parent British system in its emphasis on merit-based results and rigid codes of conduct. Students take examinations on different subjects before they proceed to any grade level, and there are separate testing requirements for graduation from any school level and entrance into another.

Most of Nigeria's public high schools have boarding facilities, and I attended a boarding school in the east. As in many American boarding schools, the Nigerian schools administer strict guidelines governing clothing requirements, tardiness, obedience to authority, reading habits, and appropriate behavior.

Students who come in after the first bell for class, for example, face corporal punishment or some form of detention. Most of the time the detained students are assigned such menial tasks as cutting the school lawn (by hand, with long blades), or washing and scrubbing the classrooms or cleaning the la-

trine (which had no plumbing). Consequently, being tardy or absent from class was the exception.

Students are obliged to perform various chores—from cleaning the dorm to fetching water for the school cooks—irrespective of their class levels or backgrounds. Since the plumbing in my high school was hardly ever in operation, students had to fetch water in buckets from local neighborhoods or streams.

A PLACE WHERE GRADES MATTER

The academic discipline in Nigerian schools simply mirrors the boarding-school environment. At the end of each term of the Nigerian academic year, students are issued report cards that evaluate their performance in various subject areas as well as their class ranking. Grades really matter: Students who do not rank favorably are admonished strongly by both family members and their peers, and those who rank well are rewarded with praise. This helps foster friendly competition. In life outside the classroom, students often try to best each other by reciting lines of verse from Shakespeare or one of Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka's poems or short stories.

Academic programs are rigorous. For example, as a "third former" in the Nigerian system—equivalent to the ninth grade—I placed into an advanced mathematics track for the next grade level. This enabled me to start working on statistics and calculus in my fourth form (10th grade). The atmosphere in this class, and other classes, was demanding. Grades never were inflated and sometimes a C was a welcome grade even for a very good student. The level of instruction in the classroom was relatively high and formal; usually the teacher would lecture and students would take notes quietly and ask questions later.

Contrast this with U.S. schools: in some of my advanced grade-level classes at Northwestern, teachers constantly used audio-visual aids and other teaching devices. Often, the classroom atmosphere appeared more rehabilitative than educational, as teachers tried to impart rudimentary social skills and values to their students. Grades of A and B were the norm and not the exception. Thus, there was very little incentive to perform for students who knew that a relatively mediocre output would bring home good results.

PROMISE AMID PROBLEMS

Admittedly, Nigeria's boarding-school environment has its deficiencies. Most of these involve issues of bureaucratic inefficiency, administrative corruption, and constant hazing by upper-class students. Many of the Nigerian schools also are underfunded and overcrowded.

In my last two years in Nigeria, my school was facing chronic shortages in supplies and services. Breakfast was usually a loaf of bread the size of a hot-dog roll and an egg—when they were available—and dinner consisted of yam porridge or some other starch meal. We usually went to bed hungry. The situation was much worse for the underclassmen, who were served last and could not defend themselves against famished upper-classmen. Food brawls were common.

Nevertheless, in this austere and often inhospitable environment, there were several shining examples of academic promise. Obinna Tagbo was one of my classmates and closest friends at school. He looked like a street brawler, but he was an unforgettable science whiz who spontaneously could calculate square roots of complex numbers. The last time I heard from him, he was preparing

to go to one of Nigeria's exclusive and rigorous medical schools. Many of our peers competed successfully to secure places in Nigeria's highly selective hard-science programs.

FOCUS ON FAMILIES

Indeed, despite all the shortcomings of the Nigerian system, I think I received a better education there than I did at Northwestern. This would have not been possible without the cultural pressures shaping Nigerian youth.

Generally, throughout a Nigerian student's academic life, he is subject to various social pressures from relatives, peers, and others to work hard and succeed. The belief that, without a good education, one's prospects in life are fairly limited, prevails in the minds of most parents, regardless of their social backgrounds. Many strive against seemingly impossible social and economic odds to send their children to school.

My friends and I had to walk—barefoot, usually—two to three miles to get to school. My elementary school did not provide textbooks, and there were no libraries, no electricity, no running water, and hardly any leisure facilities. Nevertheless, many of the poor peasant farmers would scrape up whatever they could to provide books and uniforms for their children. The institutions and the government hardly provided any other amenity except teachers. Despite all this, the desire to learn was not compromised.

One of the social highlights of my hometown was the annual PTA children's concert, a small extravaganza of art exhibitions, mini-theater competitions, biblical and poetry recitations, and academic quizzes. Proud parents from all backgrounds waited patiently to see their children outperform their peers. Community leaders awarded prizes to the best students and personally congratulated parents.

These concerts are a little window into the communitarian spirit so central to Nigerian life—and so firmly rooted in the family. The family unit in most of Nigeria's ethnic groups is usually the extended family. Thus, there exists a whole range of individuals who feature in a Nigerian child's social development. Extended families from one village often interact informally with families from other villages, sharing concerns over child-rearing and family welfare. For example, any child who commits an indiscretion in another village can rest assured that someone in his family is going to hear about it.

A SHORT LEASH

Most Nigerian families subscribe to the unspoken philosophy that liberty as an end in itself is undesirable—unless it is accompanied by a strong spirit of responsibility. Therefore, children in Nigeria generally are kept on a short leash through their adolescent years. The importance of responsibility for others often is taught from an early age. The family structure also helps promote strong regard for those in authority. Consequently, by the time most children make the transition into adulthood, they already have been acculturated to norms governing respect for one's elders, authority figures, and superiors.

Many social critics in the United States point to inadequate funding, poor faculty and facilities, and the socioeconomic conditions of urban areas as reasons for the decline in the American public school system; however, compared with my Nigerian experience, Northwestern High School had a much more educated faculty and better-equipped facilities. At Northwestern, there were free

lunch programs for economically disadvantaged students, free bus rides to and from school for the neighborhood students, and free academic texts for classroom instruction. All the students had to do was to show up—often in expensive clothing and cars—and perform.

Sadly, many of them did not. Although they were much better off than any of my Nigerian peers, their social expectations were fairly low and they had little respect for authority. These students were relatively sophisticated about all the various status symbols of a consumer culture, but they were hardly sophisticated in their academic aspirations.

In one of my history classes, for example, the teacher admonished a student for disrupting the class. In response, the student casually tossed some expletives at the teacher and continued to misbehave. I watched disbelievingly as the teacher literally implored the student to go see a counsellor. Such an indiscretion never would have been tolerated—or even heard of—in a Nigerian school.

Jennifer (not her real name) was a particularly bright young woman who was in two of my classes. She was one of the first acquaintances I made at Northwestern and I cherished her friendship greatly. I admired her not only because she was one of the top students in the class, she also was one of the few level-headed people I knew at the school. At an informal school social outing in the middle of the year, she offered me drugs hidden in her purse. The last time I saw Jennifer was two years ago. She had a small baby and she was living at home with her mother. Did she have any future plans? She had vaguely defined intentions of going to junior college, but she was not sure she could afford the time or money.

Vulgar and obscene talk, gym periods and lunch breaks as open sessions for aggressive sexual conduct, pregnant teenagers in at least two of my classes, a new single mother in another—none of these stories surprise an American ear. But for the Nigerian, they are nothing short of scandalous.

THE KEY TO ACHIEVEMENT

After all has been said about poor funding, institutional biases, and cultural differences, my Nigerian experience makes one fact inescapable: the decline in America's public schools is tied directly to the decline of the American family. There is a very important aspect of academic achievement that transcends government policy or economic circumstance, and that is the moral and social aptitude of the citizenry. At Northwestern High School most of the teachers appeared eager to help with my homework and career plans, the library in the school was well stocked and accessible, and there were plenty of sporting facilities. What I found lacking was an atmosphere among students—reinforced by family—that was congenial to academic excellence and social growth.

Don't misunderstand me. I love America. The freedom, tolerance, and respect of differences that are a part of everyday public life are some of the first things a visitor to America notices. But I also saw a public school system disconnected from society's most important institution—the family. In Nigeria, with all its political and social problems, the family remains strong, and by doing so helps define the social and economic expectations of the nation.

Can the hopes and dreams of Americans afford to be any less lofty and noble than those of Nigerians?

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER PFC. GARFIELD M. LANGHORN HONORED

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pfc. Garfield M. Langhorn of the U.S. Army, a man who personifies the true meaning of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Born in 1948, Private Langhorn attended Riverhead High School, in Riverhead, NY, and is one of only a handful of Long Islanders who have been awarded the Medal of Honor since it was created in 1863.

Private Langhorn was drafted into the Army in April 1968, and was sent to Vietnam October 27 of that year. He was stationed with the 7th Squadron of the 17th Cavalry, 1st Aviation Brigade in Pleiku Province, Vietnam, where he served as a radio operator with a combat helicopter team.

Private Langhorn's platoon was inserted into a landing zone to rescue two pilots of a Cobra helicopter shot down by enemy fire. As the troops were taking the bodies to a pickup site, they suddenly came under intense fire from North Vietnamese soldiers. While protecting the wounded, an enemy hand grenade landed in front of Private Langhorn. Choosing to protect the wounded, Private Langhorn threw himself on the grenade, scooped it beneath his body, and absorbed the blast. By sacrificing himself, he saved the lives of his fellow soldiers.

On Sunday, October 3, Private Langhorn was officially recognized for his act of heroism. A monument to Private Langhorn was dedicated at Riverhead Town Hall before a crowd of over 600 people. Private Langhorn's parents, Mary and Garfield Langhorn, played a major role in the creation of the monument and its dedication, and were very proud and pleased by the very large number of supporters who participated in honoring their son.

Mr. Speaker, Private Langhorn's act of bravery and sacrifice truly exemplifies the courageous tradition of the U.S. Army. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this extraordinary soldier who truly earned the Medal of Honor. His parents and the community on eastern Long Island will always remember Private Langhorn, who gave his own life for his comrades and our country.

COMMEMORATING THE PACKERS
500TH WIN AND 75TH YEAR

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the most accomplished and successful franchise in the history of the National Football League: the Green Bay Packers.

On Sunday, the Packers added another laurel to their proud tradition of excellence. The cherished green and gold won their 500th game by defeating the Denver Broncos.

The victory, and this milestone, comes at a fitting time. The Green Bay Packers are celebrating their 75th year as a National Football League franchise, and the Pack has planned a season's worth of festivities to commemorate this remarkable anniversary.

The Packers are accustomed to making history. The team is the most successful franchise in the history of the NFL, boasting a league-high 11 championships. Winner of the first two Super Bowls, the Packers are also the only team ever to win three consecutive championships, which they accomplished not once but twice.

Green Bay's rise to prominence is a story-book tale of American enterprise. When Earl "Curly" Lambeau persuaded his bosses, the Acme Packing Co., to sponsor a team in the fledgling National Football League, no one knew that a dynasty would be born. The Packers fielded their first team in 1921, and it only took them 8 years to rise to the top of the league.

That year, 1929, the Packers won the first of three consecutive championships. Under the guidance of legendary coach Vince Lombardi, they won three more between 1965 and 1967. The Lombardi era marked the pinnacle of the franchise's history. During his 9 years the Packers won five league titles, including victories in Super Bowls I and II. Those Packers exemplified Coach Lombardi's credo, that "winning is not everything. It is the only thing." In the late 1960's Green Bay came to be known, and rightfully so, as "Titletown, USA."

Today's Packers are continuing that glorious tradition of winning. With a young and talented coach, Mike Holmgren, a rising star at quarterback in Brett Favre, one of the game's best wide receivers, Sterling Sharpe, and the off-season acquisition of the league's most coveted free agent, defensive end Reggie White, the 1993 Packers are poised to challenge the NFL's premier teams. This 75th season is a rebirth for our Packers. The 500th victory they recorded Sunday is just the first step in their latest claim to recapture their place atop the league.

Mr. Speaker, my heartfelt congratulations go out to all the Green Bay Packers, past and present. They will have earned a share of this glorious accomplishment.

Let us also recognize the city behind the team, the community that has faithfully supported this franchise for 75 years. Green Bay is a city of champions, and not only because it is the home of the Green Bay Packers. The people who have cheered for and supported this franchise through thick and thin are also heroes in this football success story. The Packers are the only publicly owned franchise in professional sports, a large reason why they are also among the most successful. Without the support and dedication of their community, the Green Bay Packers could not have won their 500th victory.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor all of us who have a little green and gold in our hearts. The Packers achieved a great feat on Sunday, but it is what the team has meant to all of its faithful followers over the years that we truly celebrate here today. On behalf of the city of Green Bay, the Fox Valley, the State of Wisconsin, and the legions of Packer fans across

the Nation, I commend the Green Bay Packers for 75 years of greatness, on and off the field. Here's to 75 more.

TAKING GOVERNMENT AT ITS JUMBLED WORD

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, almost everyone today knows how wasteful and bloated our Federal bureaucracy has become. Even the very liberal Clinton administration says the Federal payroll should be reduced by at least 252,000 employees over the next 5 years.

A Mike Royko column published in today's Washington Times shows once again how ridiculous some of the activities of Federal bureaucrats have become. I would like to call this column to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 13, 1993]

TAKING GOVERNMENT AT ITS JUMBLED WORD

(By Mike Royko)

Another of our occasional tales about federal bureaucrats and what your tax dollars are paying for:

Some time ago, a young man applied to the law school at the University of Michigan, was not admitted, then filed a complaint with the government that he had been discriminated against because he had a physical handicap.

The case was investigated by the Civil Rights Office of the Department of Education.

After a while, the university received a letter. It began pleasantly enough, saying the investigation had found no evidence of discrimination.

But then the letter took a bizarre twist. Several, in fact. I won't quote the letter in full because you would have to be an expert in bureaucratic gibberish to understand it.

Instead, here is an interpretation as offered by a professor of law at the university who happened to see the letter.

"OK, in the first paragraph of the letter, they use the word 'handicap.' And a little later in the letter, they use the word 'handicap' again.

"But then they say that when they reviewed our literature describing our non-discrimination policy, they saw that we used the words 'physical disability,' and that's a no-no.

"Their review also showed that we changed from 'physical disability' in our literature and replaced it with the word 'handicap' and that was fine because 'handicap' was now a federally approved word.

"But then it goes on to say that the rules have been changed again. The word 'handicap' is out. They have replaced it with the word 'disability.'

"So they're saying that we don't have to totally change all our literature again—from 'disability' to 'handicap' to 'disability' or whatever the heck it is they want—but when we print new brochures, we should use the word 'disability'.

"But in that very same letter, what word did the bureaucrat use to describe somebody with a disability? He used the word 'handicap.' Not once but twice.

"I think it is horrendous. Changing the word around—that does nothing. It's such a

waste of time and energy. One should be concerned about treating people in a humane fashion, not juggling words.

"This government thought control is kind of Orwellian when every so often an edict comes down that rewrites the language.

"There must be a lot of bureaucrats with time on their hands if they can devote so much energy to insisting we change from word A to word B and back to word A, even though they keep using word B while telling us to use word A."

It was a kind of a weird letter. And a call to the Chicago office of the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights Region V, brought an equally weird set of conversations.

First, the bureaucrat who answered the phone said she would transfer us to the people who speak to the press, but she said she would not provide their names.

When the bureaucrat who talks to the press came on, he said he would discuss the matter, but only "on background."

What does that mean—"On background?"

"Well, you don't put my name in. You know, just say a 'spokesman.'"

OK. This wasn't exactly Watergate or the S&L scandal, but if he wanted to be a poor man's Deep Throat, we would play along.

The bureaucrat then spoke in a confident tone: "Let me walk you through the genesis of this case. On Oct. 18, 1991, the school was found to be out of compliance in their policy because it wasn't posted."

But that's not what the letter was about.

"Oh, do I have the wrong letter?"

It appears so.

The bureaucrat finally tracked down the right letter and said: "The language in the law read 'handicapped,' but it was later changed to 'disability.' Congress did it. I'm not sure what happened. I think somebody absolutely screwed this one up. I think this was just a badly written letter. There is some confusion here.

"Wow, this is incredible. I have such a bad cold today. I am usually able to avoid situations like this."

It wasn't clear whether he meant he avoided bad colds or taking calls about screwed up letters. Maybe both. Or possibly he wanted us to know that he was at his desk and working, despite the torment of a bad cold. I knew how he felt, as my sinuses were acting up.

Later, he called back and put a higher-ranking bureaucrat on the phone.

This person said: "All this letter did was alert them of the word change from 'handicap' to 'disability,' but the major point of the letter was that they've done everything they agreed to do. It might not be clear in the letter. I'm sorry if it did seem confusing. It's really a minor matter. They really complied fully. We will not bother them again."

That's nice, but please don't send them another letter saying that. They might panic.

THE INCOME EQUITY ACT OF 1993

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Income Equity Act of 1993. This bill deals with one of the most serious problems facing our economy today—the increasing polarization of income.

The trends in income distribution have been toward increasing disparity for the last three

decades but, in the last 15 years we have experienced a dramatic increase in income polarization. Those at the top made great gains, while the rest of the population remained stagnant or lost ground. Some of the most compelling evidence of this trend is shown in the 1993 Green Book put out by the House Ways & Means Committee. In 1977, the total income of the bottom 40 percent of all Americans was approximately twice the total income of the top 1 percent. By 1990 the incomes of the richest 1 percent had grown so dramatically their combined total equaled the combined income of the bottom 40 percent. In other words the aggregate income of the richest 2½ million Americans has almost doubled while that of the bottom 100 million has declined significantly.

Recent income data released by the Census Bureau show that this trend is continuing. The economic status of most Americans worsened last year and income inequality is at its highest since 1947. The share of income going to the bottom fifth of all households dropped to a postwar low of 4.4 percent. Meanwhile, the top 5 percent had the highest income gain in 1992 receiving 17.6 percent of the national income pie.

Why is this a problem? Because in a democratic society it is very important that people feel they are treated fairly.

The Income Equity Act approaches this problem in two different ways: first it raises the minimum wage from \$4.25 an hour to \$6.50 an hour; second, it links the tax deduction for executive pay to the pay of other workers within the same organization by denying business tax deductions for executive pay which is in excess of 25 times the pay of the company's lowest paid worker.

I propose raising the minimum wage because I believe that all people who work full time should be able to live off the economy. The minimum wage remained fixed at \$3.35 an hour from 1981 to 1990. In 1990 it rose to \$3.80 and in 1991 it was raised to \$4.25. Since 1981, the cost of living has risen 59.3 percent, more than twice the rate of increase in the minimum wage.

In 1992 the poverty level for a family of three was \$11,186, roughly \$2600 above the minimum wage. More than two-thirds of minimum wage workers are adults and 7 out of 10 live below the poverty line. The Federal Government is spending very large sums of money to provide basic life support to people who work full time. This is necessary because these people don't make enough money to live off the economy. That is wrong.

Every person who works full-time should be able to live off the economy without having to turn to the Government to put food on the table or a roof overhead. That cannot happen for families trying to live on the minimum wage in much of the country today.

I propose linking executive pay to the pay of a lower-paid workers because Government mandates alone cannot solve the problem of income polarization. While raising the minimum wage can improve the economic well-being of low-income workers, there is a broader problem with income polarization. This bill creates an incentive for private sector employers to look at the income structure of their own businesses.

By denying business tax deductions for executive pay which is more than 25 times higher than the pay of other workers, I hope to create some self-interest on the part of people at the top in what happens to people at the bottom. Clearly, executives should be paid in accordance with their risks and responsibilities. And there is no doubt that good executive leadership is essential to the well-being of any organization. But it is also true that the success of a company is a product of all its employees, not just its high-level executives.

Because of the dramatic change in income distribution which has occurred over the last 20 years, income inequality is at its highest level since World War II. Obviously, there are many reasons for this situation and not all of them are the responsibility of Government. There are, however, some things which the Government can and should do to improve the income structure of our society. I propose using a higher minimum wage and the incentive of a tax penalty to help reduce a level of income polarization which has become extremely damaging to our economic and social well-being.

OSCAR DYSON: A FISHING INDUSTRY LEADER

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today, the residents of Kodiak, AK, are honoring Oscar Dyson on the occasion of his 80th birthday. I think it fitting that the House pay tribute as well.

Oscar's record of service to the fishing industry, to Alaska, and to the Nation is outstanding. He first came to Kodiak in 1940 and worked with the Army Corps of Engineers building airfields. He entered World War II in earnest when Dutch Harbor was bombed as part of the Japanese invasion of the Aleutian Islands and went on to serve his country during that conflict.

After the war, he returned as a fisherman and began the long career which continues to this day. He pioneered several fisheries and designed a prototype vessel to harvest king crab. He was the first fisherman to deliver Alaska pollock to a shore based processing plant, setting in motion a multimillion dollar industry that employs thousands of people in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. He also helped establish several fishermen's organizations in Kodiak.

Not content with being an industry leader, Oscar also took the time to serve his community, his State, and his country. He was a member of the Alaska Board of Fisheries for 13 years, including a term of service as chairman. He was a member of the Kodiak City Council for 10 years and of the advisory board for Kodiak Community College for 3 years. For the past 12 years, he has served on the Port of Kodiak Port Operations Advisory Board. During this time, the Port was expanded considerably and has consistently been one of the top three ports in the United States for fisheries landings. In his spare time, Oscar served

as a member of the U.S. delegation to numerous international fisheries treaty negotiations and as an appointee by the Secretary of Commerce to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

However, the most important point in Oscar's life was when he met his wife, Peggy. As Oscar said in an interview after being named fishery industry "Highliner of the Year" in 1985: "That was the start of a beautiful friendship and love affair."

Mr. Speaker, any one of us would be proud to have such a long and distinguished career. At age 80, Oscar Dyson is still going and who knows what greater contributions he will make in the years ahead. I hope that the House will join me in offering our congratulations and best wishes to Oscar on this special day.

SEIZE THE PROMISE OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark an important step forward on the long road to peace in the Middle East. Today, 1 month after the historic accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization was signed on the White House lawn, the Declaration of Principles of the agreement enters into force. In Cairo, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators are sitting down and forming committees to address the outstanding issues that still obstruct the path to peaceful coexistence and Palestinian self-rule. And even as I stand to address this body, a wide array of forces are working to dismantle any hopes of peace set in motion by the courageous act of Israeli and Palestinian leaders.

Only days before the agreement was announced, it remained almost unthinkable that implacable enemies—Israel and the PLO—would in short order set the stage to live side by side in peace. Steps had been taken to bridge the enormous gulf of mistrust, fear, and bitterness developed through generations. Prime Minister Rabin and Chairman Arafat, their handshake an image captured for all history, have entered into a process which will ultimately test their ability to bring their own people together. Already, Israelis and Palestinians opposed to the accords have demonstrated en masse against the efforts of their leaders, and extremists on both sides have announced their intentions to use violence to scuttle the nascent peace process.

Mr. Speaker, while it may be easier to derail peace efforts—through acts of terror, threat and coercion—than it is to capitalize on the momentum of the Israeli-PLO accord, each small step forward makes the peace process more difficult for extremists to reverse. For this reason, it is imperative that our Government support efforts of Middle Eastern leaders to promote and strengthen the peace process. In this regard, I believe that a historic opportunity exists to help establish a CSCE-like model for the states of the Middle East. Participants could engage in a process of constructive dialogue by which, in the long term, barriers to

trade, travel, and communication can be removed and regional stability established.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize again the need to aggressively pursue all avenues which promote peace and stability in the Middle East. The opportunity we are confronted with is rare and should not be squandered. The United States has more than economic and strategic reasons for promoting peace. As a superpower, we have the responsibility to use our influence to bring peace and healing to a region badly in need of both.

TRIBUTE TO BRENDAN ELLIOT EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Brendan Elliot of Troop 28, Providence, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Brendan worked on the cleanup and restoration work at India Point Park in Providence. From the repair of park benches to the repainting of these same benches and general maintenance upkeep of the park, Brendan committed himself totally to this project.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Brendan Elliot. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Brendan Elliot will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

ORGAN AND BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION AMENDMENTS OF 1993

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, the House approved H.R. 2659, the Organ and Bone Marrow Transplantation Amendments of 1993. This legislation reauthorizes the National Organ Transplant Act [NOTA] through fiscal year 1996. NOTA is the statutory vehicle for the authorization of systems and procedures which govern human organ procurement, allocation, and transplantation nationally. Reauthorization of this legislation assures the continuation of the existing systems in our Nation that have successfully facilitated the equitable and effective procurement and distribution of human organs and human bone marrow for transplantation to those who are in need of these procedures.

As the recipient of a double-lung transplant over 5 years ago, I strongly identify with the important work that is authorized through this legislation. On May 6, 1988, 7 months after my name was entered on the list of those approved for an organ transplant, I received the call that I had been praying for. A donor had been located whose lungs would be acceptable for transplantation to me. On that day, which I recall so vividly, I received the lungs of an 18-year-old young man, who was tragically killed in a motorcycle accident. The surgery took 6 hours and my recovery came about over a period of 3 months. The glimmer of hope that I had held for so long had turned into reality, and I was given a new life.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the distinct privilege to represent the Second Congressional District of South Carolina for the past 23 years. While the fishbowl of Congress often places its Members in the public spotlight, I feel that my position has provided me with an unique opportunity to be a living testimony by sharing my experience with others who might find themselves in a situation similar to the one that I was in prior to my surgery. Additionally, I am pleased to be able to support initiatives, like H.R. 2659, to promote organ donation and advancements in medical research and technology.

Since my operation, I have been contacted by others who are searching for the hope that I have found. My wife and I spend untold hours on the telephone speaking to people who simply need to know that there is hope for them, too. They seem to take heart from talking to someone who has been through what they are undergoing and who can give them some advice as to how to deal with their problem.

Transplant recipients probably have a little different perspective on life—they have a most wonderful gift to share. Each day, I try to remember to tell my family and friends just how much I appreciate them, and I keep reminding myself of how very fortunate I am. The advances that have been achieved in medical science have made the miracle of transplantation a reality for many. I commend those who have supported the passage of the Organ

and Bone Marrow Transplantation Amendments of 1993, and am grateful for the promise that comes with it for Americans who are in need of the programs which it authorizes.

PRESERVING NATCHEZ, MS

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I stand before the United States House of Representatives today to introduce a bill to preserve a historical community in my district which is important to all those who value our Nation's history.

Many people I have spoken to outside of Mississippi always recognize one city in my district before all others. That city, Mr. Speaker, is Natchez, MS. Known for its rich heritage, its antebellum mansions and its prosperous river economy, the proud citizens of Natchez are to be commended for their preservation and display of history. Unfortunately, part of that history is being threatened. Located on the banks of the mighty Mississippi River, an entire street and numerous homes are threatened to literally be washed away by "Ol' Man River".

Pursuant to the recommendations of two reports conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers, my bill instructs the Secretary of the Army to carry out the necessary activities to stabilize the bluffs along the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Natchez. I would welcome and encourage your support in seeing that this historical district is preserved for many generations to come.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF B'NAI B'RITH

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on October 13, one of the most useful and important private voluntary organizations in our country—B'nai B'rith—will celebrate its 150th year. B'nai B'rith has throughout this period been an extremely important voice for the American Jewish community, and because of the thoughtful, sensitive, and creative way in which it has carried out its work, B'nai B'rith has been an important asset for the United States as a whole.

I am very proud of the cooperation I have been able to extend to B'nai B'rith in the various important causes which it has undertaken. In my work as a Member of Congress, I have found the organization to be an important source of information, advice and counsel. B'nai B'rith has been in the forefront of efforts to combat prejudice and discrimination in virtually every aspect of American life throughout its existence. I am delighted to join many, many others in expressing my admiration and gratitude to those who have provided such important leadership for the accomplishment of American ideals through B'nai B'rith over 150 years of vital service.

BIPARTISAN HEALTH CARE REFORM: HEALTH CARE INFORMATION MODERNIZATION AND SECURITY ACT

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, last week Mr. SAWYER and I introduced H.R. 3137, the Health Care Information Modernization and Information Act of 1993. In the Senate, Mr. BOND and Mr. RIEGLE introduced this legislation as S. 1494. Our bipartisan, bicameral bill reduces excessive paperwork and administrative waste in our health care system by facilitating the development of an electronic health care data network.

The paperwork burden in our current health care system, which has grown to staggering proportions, impacts everyone. We pay for this burden in higher insurance premiums and medical bills that consume as much as 10 cents of every health care dollar.

But the cost is greater than dollars. Just ask the person on Medicare who must suffer the anxiety of filling out confusing forms, or the physician who is forced to spend less time with patients and more time completing paperwork. President Clinton was correct when he said, "A hospital ought to be a house of healing, not a monument to paperwork and bureaucracy."

The technology exists today to move away from a paperwork system and toward an electronic health care data network. But there are no uniform standards to allow this technology to fully develop. To make this work, a hospital in Ohio must be able to communicate with an insurance company in Chicago, which then must be able to contact Medicare in Baltimore. Today, these providers often speak a different electronic language.

The Health Care Information Modernization and Security Act removes the barriers that have slowed the development of an electronic health care data network. It adopts standards for health care data and ensures patient privacy and confidentiality of medical records.

HEALTH CARE DATA PANEL

Our bill establishes a health care data panel that is responsible for adopting data standards and strict privacy and confidentiality standards. The panel includes the Secretaries or their designees from Health and Human Services, Defense, and Veterans Affairs, and representatives from the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

The panel is advised by a Health Informatics Commission. The Commission includes private sector experts who represent different professions, geographic areas, Federal or State government health programs, applicable standard-setting groups, and consumers of health care services.

DATA STANDARDS

The Panel develops data standards so providers, insurers and others can communicate in the same, standard electronic language. When possible, the data standards must reflect existing, widely adopted standards.

The data standards are implemented according to an aggressive timetable. Within 9 months after enactment of this bill, financial and administrative transactions must be standardized; within 12 months, an initial quality indicator data set must be standardized; and within 2 years, a comprehensive clinical data set must be standardized.

The data standards are enforced using civil penalties that are limited to \$100 per violation. There is a 1-year grace period during which penalties do not apply. In the case of the more complicated clinical data set, there is a 2-year grace period. There are waivers for small and rural hospitals.

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENTS

Strict patient privacy and confidentiality of medical information are fully protected according to the following principles: Information should be collected only to the extent necessary to carry out the purpose for which the information is collected; information collected for one purpose should not be used for another purpose without the individual's informed consent; information should be disposed of when no longer necessary to carry out the purpose for which it was collected; and individuals should be notified (in advance of the collection of information) whether furnishing the information is mandatory or voluntary, what the record keeping practices are concerning the information, and what uses will be made of the information.

Privacy and confidentiality standards are enforced using civil and criminal penalties of at least \$1000 per violation. Recommendations for criminal fines and penalties will be submitted to Congress.

IMPACT

The benefits of reducing excessive paperwork and administrative waste in our health care system are significant. Conservative estimates indicate an electronic health care data network would save \$4 billion annually in administrative costs. It would save \$20 billion annually by providing medical researchers, physicians, and hospitals with the clinical data they need to reduce unnecessary and costly medical procedures. And by reducing health fraud it could save as much as \$150 billion annually.

These savings are significant, but in achieving these savings, in computerizing all of these various health transactions, we also create a system capable of much more than just paperwork simplification.

Today, fragmented information makes it difficult to reform our health care system. We create the information infrastructure necessary to provide the comprehensive data needed to enact effective reform. Our plan can be enacted as a stand-alone bill, or as the foundation for comprehensive reform. It is consistent with insurance market reform, managed competition, single-payer, and the Clinton plan.

Today, information on cost and quality among hospitals and benefit plans is not available to consumers. We create a system that provides the data consumers need to compare the value of insurance plans and health services. Our plan allows consumers to make the smart choices that are necessary to make competition work.

Today, information on the effectiveness of medical procedures is either unavailable or

scattered among providers in an unusable form. We create the tools needed for outcomes research to improve the quality of care. Our plan provides medical researchers, physicians, and hospitals with the clinical data they need to reduce unnecessary and costly medical procedures.

And today, the confusing, disjointed paperwork system provides cover for the consumer or provider who wants to cheat the system. We make it possible to expose fraud in ways that are impossible to do under the paperwork system we have today.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, to conclude my remarks, I want to credit the work and commitment of the people behind this legislation. In 1991, Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan articulated a vision of a health care information system. In 1992, Mr. BOND introduced legislation to achieve that vision, and then updated that work with the introduction of the Health Care Information Modernization and Security Act.

I am pleased to sponsor Mr. BOND's bill in the House of Representatives. As the former Ohio Senate Chairman of Health, I aggressively sought out fraud and abuse in Ohio's health care system. I soon learned the difficulty of uncovering fraud and abuse without the availability of comprehensive information. The electronic health care data network developed by this bill would make that information accessible.

Also, I particularly am pleased that Mr. SAWYER has joined me in this effort. TOM is known for his expertise and familiarity with electronic data systems, and has shown great leadership and effectiveness on these issues as the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Census. The technology to collect and process information for the census is similar to what we propose here.

NAFTA

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I recently returned from an extremely informative 4-day visit to Mexico with the Government Operations Committee, led by Chairman JOHN CONYERS. During this trip I had the opportunity to attend meetings in two different communities in the state of Chihuahua with a number of small farmers. I estimate that one meeting had about 100 participants and the other one, 150. One of the key spokesmen for the group was Father Camilo Daniel Perez, a Catholic priest.

Many small farmers in Mexico are deeply concerned about President Salinas' agricultural policies and about the NAFTA agreement. They oppose both because they believe that the end result of both policies will be that large numbers of small farmers in Mexico will be driven off of the land, and into the cities as a source of cheap labor. They believe, as I do, that this will not only cause intense suffering for the farmers of Mexico but will result in increased illegal immigration into the United

States as displaced Mexicans are forced to leave their country in order to survive economically.

I believe that many Members of Congress believe that the NAFTA is wildly popular in Mexico. This is not true. I am enclosing a statement written by the Peasant Democratic Front, entitled "Alternative Solutions for the Rural Area," which points out why many small farmers oppose NAFTA and what alternative proposals they would like to see:

PEASANT DEMOCRATIC FRONT—ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR THE RURAL AREA

1. THE IMPACT OF THE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT ON THE RURAL AREA

We, the rural producers, already know what the FTA's impact on the rural areas will be, since the Mexican Government is now adjusting the economy as if the Agreement were already operating.

Certainly at the meeting that you just had in Ciudad Cuauhtemoc, you must have realized from the peasants themselves that almost all the countryside has been abandoned by the Government, without the necessary subsidies, or enough credits, with low prices for our output and with inputs such as fertilizers, fuel and financing very expensive, and with a good number of loans in the process of collection.

No doubt President Salinas de Gortari intends to "clean" our lands of peasants in order to offer them to big investors from Mexico and abroad. This means that several million of us peasants will be displaced on our own land, since there aren't enough jobs, many will seek or many of us will seek to emigrate to the U.S. This is the reality of our rural area at the present time.

2. WHAT DOES THE RURAL AREA MEAN TO US, THE PEASANTS?

We think that agriculture is profitable, but that it should not be seen as a business, but rather above all as a space of life for us, the peasants. Wanting "to clean" the land of peasants is something contemptible because it is a lack of respect for us, for our life, for our families and for the land itself, for us taking the land from us is taking life from us.

In addition, the countryside should be defended as a generator of employment, as a prop for the feeding of the people and as a factor in the well-being and social peace. Therefore, we reject the mercantilist vision that the FTA has of the rural areas and, in general, of the economy.

3. WHAT CAN WE, THE PEASANTS, DO FOR THE RURAL AREA?

We think that we peasants should unite and organize in order to make the agricultural land produce. Precisely here, in our region, a good number of us peasants have organized in the form of cooperatives. Thus, for example, we have created a revolving fund to help ourselves with credits for production, we have organized a savings and loan bank for the family economy. Occasionally we have organized ourselves to market the kidney bean. We also have a Consumers' Cooperative that has worked with very good results, as well as a Housing Improvement Program supported by the international organization Habitat for Humanity.

These are some cooperative organization efforts, but certainly there is still a lot to do in this field, since we should organize much better in order to produce, to transform our products, adding value to them, and in order to market them sufficiently. All of this will create more jobs.

A great obstacle for organizing ourselves in this way is the lack of democracy on the ejido and, therefore, the small degree of participation that we producers have in the decision-making with respect to the country's agrarian policy.

In addition, we peasants feel that it is more and more necessary to join with other low-income farmers of the U.S. and Canada. That's why we have been pleased to form part of the Coalition of Rural Organizations, which has its headquarters in Washington.

4. TOWARD ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

We also see the urgency of putting aside agrochemical agriculture and beginning to give importance to organic agriculture. Thus, in place of using chemical fertilizers we should use natural fertilizer, we should protect our water from all contamination and reject all use of pesticides that damage our ecology and endanger our health.

Precisely now we have a great lagoon, Bustillos Lagoon, which unfortunately has been contaminated due to many factors: the sewage of several communities in the municipality is discharged there. The garbage deposited on the edges of the rivers and brooks is dragged there by the current. Pesticides reach here, many of which are prohibited in the U.S. and are used here with impunity. Until a short time ago, the factories of the area were emptying their wastes there: cellulose, penderosa and paper.

It is incredible that this lagoon, instead of being a blessing for the immense amount of water it stores, is for us a headache because of its contamination and the floods that it has caused us.

Therefore it is very important for us to propose to seek the most feasible way to bring back the water for agricultural use, whether by retaining it before it reaches the lagoon, or by implementing ways of using water, rehabilitating it at least for certain crops.

There are some studies and projects carried out by the Committee for the Solution of Bustillos Lagoon that we must take up and follow up.

5. WHAT SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT DO FOR THE RURAL AREA?

In the first place, the Government should reactivate the domestic market and turn its attention toward the rural area in order to provide it with the necessary support, since agriculture is the basis of social well-being and healthful human co-existence, things that Salinas de Gortari seems to have forgotten.

As soon as possible the government should:

1. Resolutely support and facilitate the organization of peasants, so that the economic organizations for the rural areas directly handle the Government supports, becoming responsible for their utilization, thus avoiding all bureaucratism and corruption. Also the Government should facilitate the creation of credit unions and savings and loan banks, as well as the creation of revolving funds per organization, etc.

2. Solve as soon as possible the problem of the loans being collected and enable the rural area with soft, sufficient and timely loans.

3. Implement a program of substantial subsidies to the factors and inputs that we use in the countryside, so that the high prices of fertilizers, fuel and agricultural financing will come down.

4. Provide sufficient and fair price guarantees and strict control over the importations of agricultural products so that our economy does not suffer.

6. OUR POSITION ON THE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

We agree and, it is also a necessity, that our economy must open to the world, so that international treaties must be signed.

But we do not agree with this Free Trade Agreement concretely because it is an agreement that attacks our dignity as peasants and rural producers, as it views us as a "useless" piece in the economy as a whole. The agreement considers us only as a mere business.

Nor do we agree with the agreement because it is clear that it is only made for the big investors. This will cause the number of poor in our country to increase and the abyss between the rich and richer and the poorer and poorer will grow.

So, we reject this agreement because it does not include the mechanisms of an efficient social well-being, a real growth in jobs that will only be generated according to the judgment of the investors, who will seek cheap and captive labor. Nor will the agreement foster the production of basic grains or include the development of indigenous peoples and, besides, it is risky for our sovereignty.

We reject this agreement because we are sure that a treaty that does not look out for the social well-being of the population or therefore raise the standard of living of Mexicans will not be able to bring about a more efficient, more competitive and open economy. An agreement that does not serve the people carries the traces of its own failure.

We will have to say with sadness that we reject this agreement because it was made behind the backs of the working class, in which we include ourselves, the peasants.

Finally, we feel that for Salinas de Gortari the approval of the agreement is necessary for political motives. For him and his group, the agreement is his favorite child and his first-born. With the agreement approved the Salinas group will be consolidated in power. This is currently Salinas' interest and not the interest of benefiting the people.

Sincerely,

Union for the Progress of the Peasants of Bustillos Lagoon [UPCALA], affiliate of FDC, Anahuac, Chihuahua, October 10, 1993.

EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, below please find the questionnaire results. Overall, there was a 16-percent response rate—760 total responses—for the questionnaire:

1. Which category(ies) best applies to you?

8% School Administrator.

83% Teacher.

2% School board member.

1% District Administrator.

6% Other—Counselors, Social Workers, Speech Pathologists, Library Media, Physical Therapists, Reading Technician, Researcher, Implementor, Services Coordinator, Student Services, Safety Supervisor, Recreation Specialist, Support Staff, MPS Lobbyist, Psychologist.

2. How long have you held this position?

25% 1-5 years.

23% 6-10 years.

14% 11-15 years.

38% 16+ years.

3. Do you believe that the federal government should adopt national education goals?

80% Yes.

20% No.

Should the amount of federal aid to states be dependent upon the schools' proven commitment to achieving the national goals?

44% Yes.

56% No.

4. Do you feel that the primary focus of the federal government should be on equality of educational opportunity or on issues of educational excellence?

22% A. Equality of educational opportunity.

18% B. Issues of educational excellence.

56% C. Both.

4% D. Other.

5. Do you feel that educational reform should begin with an individual school to be used as a model or be implemented on a system-wide level?

50% A. Individual school

50% B. System-wide

6. If more federal money is allocated toward education, how would you like to see the money distributed? Please prioritize the following options (1 meaning most important and 7 being least important)

A. Technology (computers, VCRs, etc.) 28% of the respondents selected this category as their 1st or 2nd choices.

B. Building construction/renovation 22% of the respondents selected this category as their 1st or 2nd choices.

C. Teacher and administrator development/continuing education 48% of the respondents selected this category as their 1st or 2nd choices.

D. Curriculum materials. 33% of the respondents selected this category as their 1st or 2nd choices.

E. Bilingual education 2.5% of the respondents selected this category as their 1st or 2nd choices.

F. At-risk education programs 46% of respondents selected this category as their 1st or 2nd choices.

G. Other 25% of the respondents selected something other than the six goals as their 1st or 2nd choices.

7. Do you support public school choice programs?

50%-Yes.

50%-No.

Should private schools be included in the choice programs?

21%-Yes.

79%-No.

8. Listed below are the national education goals contained in the President's initiative. Please specify which goal you feel should be given the most federal attention and funding (1) to the least federal attention and funding.

A. All children ready to learn—33%-1st, 26%-2nd, 17%-3rd, 11%-4th, 7%-5th, 6%-6th.

B. 90% graduation rate—2%-1st, 4%-2nd, 10%-3rd, 24%-4th, 43%-5th, 17%-6th.

C. All children competent in core subjects—14%-1st, 24%-2nd, 29%-3rd, 24%-4th, 7%-5th, 2%-6th.

D. First in the world in math and science—3%-1st, 3%-2nd, 4%-3rd, 9%-4th, 20%-5th, 61%-6th.

E. Every adult literate and able to compete in the work force—17%-1st, 19%-2nd, 22%-3rd, 18%-4th, 16%-5th, 8%-6th.

F. Safe, disciplined, drug-free schools—34%-1st, 25%-2nd, 16%-3rd, 15%-4th, 6%-5th, 4%-6th.

9. Which, if any, of the following educational issues do you believe should fall

under the jurisdiction of the federal government? Check all that apply.

25% A. Reforming management and governance of education.

35% B. Setting performance standards.

13% C. Educational techniques/strategies and assessments.

27% D. Professional preparation and development.

10. Do you believe that continuing federal aid should be dependent upon student achievement outcomes?

23% Yes.

77% No.

11. Please check that which best describes your willingness to undertake, promote and support Goals 2000 and related programs.

25% Strongly Support.

43% Support.

4% Oppose.

4% Strongly Oppose.

24% Neutral.

12. The federal government is considering increasing the funding for Tech-Prep and other school-to-work transition programs. Do you support this increase?

92% Yes.

8% No.

13. What can the federal government do to help increase the effectiveness of education in America? Please list 3 ideas and rank them.

See individual surveys.

14. The premise behind Goals 2000 is that by raising expectations, achievement will rise. Do you believe that by developing more challenging expectations we will see an overall increase in student achievement?

62% Yes.

38% No.

15. If federal, state and local governments make a commitment to educational reform, do you think that the United States will succeed in achieving Goals 2000?

70% Yes.

30% No.

16. Are graduation rates an appropriate way of measuring the success or failure of reform?

32% Yes.

68% No.

17. Do you believe that if the federal government coordinates the creation of our nation's educational goals, it should also set professional development criteria?

61% Yes.

39% No.

18. Do you feel that you have been or will be provided with adequate opportunities, time and resources to learn how to teach new curricula through up-to-date methods and technologies?

37% Yes.

63% No.

A GRATEFUL NATION HONORS THE LIFE OF LCDR GERALD J. CARROLL

HON. WAYNE T. GILCHREST

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of a true American hero, LCDR Gerald J. Carroll USN (Ret.) of Leonardtown, MD, who died on September 30, 1993.

Lieutenant Commander Carroll was a member of that small and eternally brave brother-

hood of naval aviators. His childhood dream was realized when he was accepted into the Navy flight school following his graduation from Boston College. After receiving his wings, he was dispatched to Vietnam where he flew combat helicopter search and rescue missions. His job, one of the most dangerous in the war, required him to fly into combat areas at tree top level and retrieve the broken and bloodied bodies of the wounded and dying. With little regard for his personal safety and sometimes to the consternation of his superior officers, Gerry Carroll never gave up on a rescue mission. Never.

Thousands of soldiers, marines and downed pilots owe their lives to heroes like Gerry Carroll. I am one of those soldiers. Severely wounded in the chest and arm during a fire-fight in Vietnam in 1967, my life was saved by the arrival of a helicopter that was able to get me off that field and to immediate medical assistance.

Gerry Carroll was a veteran of 198 combat missions. He served his country under fire in Vietnam, Grenada and Beirut. He was one of the most highly decorated naval aviators in the post-Vietnam era, having received the distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and the Navy Commendation Medal, the Combat Action Medal, the Navy Unit Commendation, the Meritorious Unit Commendation, two Navy Expeditionary Medals, the Armed Forces Expedition Medal, the Arctic Service Ribbon and the National Defense Service Medal. He faithfully served his country with great courage.

Following his distinguished naval career, Gerry became a best selling novelist. He combined his great passion for lacrosse and his genuine affection for young people by serving as the coach for the lacrosse team of St. Mary's Ryken High School. His enthusiasm for life was obvious to all who were privileged to know him.

Gerry Carroll always sought to make his landings equal to his takeoffs. Somehow I know that he has.

THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BOTTOM-UP REVIEW

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 13, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BOTTOM-UP REVIEW

On September 1, Defense Secretary Les Aspin unveiled his Bottom-Up Review, a comprehensive study which aims to define the role of the U.S. military in the post-Cold War era. The plan encompasses all aspects of our national defense—from military strategy to weapons acquisition to the nuts and bolts of fielding U.S. troops. Secretary Aspin recommends a smaller and less expensive military, but one that is equipped to protect and advance our interests in a changed international environment.

For decades U.S. defense planning centered on the Soviet threat. We maintained military forces capable of fighting simultaneously a major land war in Europe and a

second smaller war elsewhere. The threat of war with the Soviet Union has receded. The sweeping changes that are taking place offer the U.S. an opportunity to reassess our defense needs. The Bottom-Up Review seeks to provide a blueprint for our post-Cold War military. In so doing, it aims to answer the following questions: What are the new threats we face? How should the U.S. respond to these threats? How many troops and what weapons systems will we need? How will our industrial base support this force?

THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Bottom-Up Review begins with an assessment of threats and opportunities that America is likely to face in the post-Cold War era. While the Soviet Union no longer exists, the world is still a dangerous place. The Bottom-Up Review outlines the major threats to our interests. They include: first, the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; second, the threat of large-scale aggression by major regional powers, such as the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait; third, threats to democracy and reform movements in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and elsewhere; and fourth, economic dangers to our security if we fail to build a competitive and growing economy.

There are dangers in the new era, but there is also the promise of a safer and freer world. The Bottom-Up Review identifies new opportunities to build a larger community of democratic nations, to promote regional security alliances designed to reduce the potential for regional aggression, and to implement drastic reductions in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and the former Soviets Union. Finally, the end of the Cold War will allow us to advance our security goals at a lower cost, making available greater resources for investment in other areas important to American prosperity.

NEW MILITARY STRATEGY

Given the new threats and opportunities we are likely to face, the Review next defines a U.S. defense strategy to protect and advance American interests. Secretary Aspin recommends maintaining the capabilities necessary to win two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts—for example, an Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and a North Korean invasion of South Korea. The Pentagon argues that it is smart to prepare for a two-war scenario because a "two-war" force provides a hedge against the possibility of confronting a larger-than-expected threat, and because it provides a deterrent against aggressors who might view a U.S. engagement somewhere in the world as an opening to attack an ally in another region.

DEFENSE FORCE

Lastly, the Review outlines a defense force capable of carrying out this mission. Secretary Aspin recommends a new force structure that will be smaller, less expensive, faster and more flexible than our current force. He would cut troop strength from 1.7 million to 1.4 million. The Army would be reduced from 14 active divisions to 10; the Air Force, from 16 fighter wings to 13; and the Navy, from 443 ships to 346. Guard and Reserve forces would also be trimmed. To enhance the capabilities of these forces, Secretary Aspin would provide for additional prepositioned equipment, additional airlift and sealift, improved anti-armor and precision-guided munitions, and improved Army National Guard combat brigade readiness.

The Bottom-Up Review also proposes a weapons acquisition strategy to meet the new security threats. Some "Cold War" programs, such as the AF/X combat aircraft,

would be shelved. Others, including the Strategic Defense Initiative, would be reconfigured. SDI was originally developed to protect this country from a Soviet nuclear missile attack. This threat has receded. Secretary Aspin has proposed instead to refocus the program to protect U.S. and allied forces in regional conflicts. Likewise, the B-2 "Stealth" bomber was originally designed as a strategic bomber to be used against the Soviet Union. It will now be used, in fewer numbers, to slip by enemy defenses in regional conflicts and deliver precision-guided conventional weapons. Secretary Aspin also proposes to continue to buy certain "Cold War" weapons—like the Seawolf submarine—in order to preserve our ability to manufacture these systems in a national emergency.

ASSESSMENT

I believe that the Bottom-Up Review provides a credible first step toward redefining our national security in a time of dramatic change. Past defense plans had proposed shrinking our Cold War forces. This one recognizes that the end of the Cold War provides an opportunity to restructure our military and devise a defense policy that is driven by a new threat assessment, rather than budget pressures alone. The Review's conclusion that we need a smaller, more mobile, and more flexible force than our existing force is sound. The House, with my support, has recently approved a defense bill that anticipated many of the recommendations in the Review by providing additional funding for airlift and sealift; canceling the AF/X program; changing the emphasis of the ballistic missile defense program; and making needed investments in our defense industrial base.

Congress will continue to examine the assumptions and conclusions of the Bottom-Up Review in preparation for next year's budget cycle. Certain aspects of the Review will be vigorously debated. Some have suggested that the proposal to fight two wars at the same time is unnecessary in today's security environment—and has the practical effect of increasing the size and cost of our defense forces. Others say that the new procurement strategy, while an improvement, is still too ambitious, and suggest that programs like the Seawolf submarine should be discontinued. Still others have questioned the Review's conclusion that the U.S. should continue to maintain a large contingent of troops in Europe and Asia. These are all legitimate issues that should be debated and reviewed carefully in the months ahead as we seek to maintain the finest fighting force in a world of constantly changing threats.

THE AMERICAN LEGION PRESENTS PRIORITIES TO CONGRESS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on September 21, Bruce Thiesen, newly elected national commander of the American Legion, appeared before a joint hearing of the House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees to present the legislative priorities and concerns of this vital and very active service organization, in particular, its views on the role of the Department of Veterans Affairs in health care reform.

The American Legion, marking its 75th anniversary this year, is the Nation's largest veter-

ans group and, I might add, one of its most highly regarded.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues Commander Thiesen's eloquent statement, preceded by an introduction from California Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN:

REMARKS OF SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN

It is a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity to introduce to this distinguished joint committee Mr. Bruce Thiesen, the new National Commander of the American Legion. Of course he hails from California, and that is the reason I am here.

Mr. Thiesen is an Army veteran era person, is a native Californian who has been a member of the American Legion since 1966. Though a great farmer by trade, Mr. Thiesen has devoted much time to the American Legion and veterans issues, serving as California Department Commander and the National Chairman of the Economic Commission, the Disaster and Emergency Fund Committee, and the Vietnam Memorial Dedication Committee, among many others.

He was elected National Commander earlier this month during the closing session of the 75th annual national convention.

As you know, the American Legion is the largest veterans organization in the United States, with 3.1 million members throughout the world, and the National Commander has the task of representing these 3.1 million veterans.

Mr. Thiesen is here today to present the American Legion's recommendations and concerns on veterans issues. He will address the problem of America's veterans on a day-to-day basis as they seek quality and affordable health care, education, training, and counseling assistance. I can think of no better person to speak for the veterans of the American Legion than its new National Commander who just happens to hail from the largest state in this union.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE THIESEN, NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION, BEFORE A JOINT HEARING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1993

Mr. Chairman: Thank you for the chance to come before you today to discuss some of the concerns of The American Legion.

American Legion Commanders have been making similar presentations for years. We ask for this chance at this time of year, because we believe that if our concerns are going to make a difference, we should let you know as the next fiscal year's budget is being prepared, rather than after we see what has developed.

Rarely are we in town at times of potential change, and I am proud to be here this week to talk to you about our thoughts on how change will affect the men and women who have served this Nation.

The American Legion is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

In those years of service to veterans and to our communities, we have seen a great deal of change in the way this country sees its veterans, and their role in our society. Since 1919, we have done our level best to present in clear and unemotional terms of our views on a range of issues, and this is my goal here today.

I know that you have received a copy of the Legion's official statement. It's long and detailed, and reflects our best attempts to boil down complicated issues into our honest views about how things can change and be improved.

In the days since this statement was prepared and submitted to you, we have discovered that this testimony immediately precedes your receipt of the President's Health Security Act.

So, if I may, I'd like to share with you The American Legion's views about national health care and how it should affect the delivery of health care to the nation's veterans.

First, I want to remind you that this is not a new issue to the Legion. For the past 2 and one half years, our staff and volunteers have been meeting on this issue. Our Veterans Planning and Coordinating Committee met in 1991 to begin shaping our view of how the VA could deliver health care to veterans more efficiently.

In May of 1992, our National Executive Committee approved the Veterans Planning and Coordinating Committee's recommendations, and late last year we published what we have come to call our Gold Book.

Each of you have been sent copies in the past, and we have testified in both Houses of Congress on its recommendations.

A number of people—and some of our members—have asked us why we would discuss changing the way VA operates. Well, that's what we do on a number of issues. We consistently monitor the VA's progress and problems, and we bring to the VA's attention areas we think can be improved.

But, on this particular issue we were concerned, because people with no knowledge about VA or about veterans were talking about radical change for the sake of change. The ideas proposed in the past would have killed the VA health care system, and we could not let that happen.

Past attempts to create a national health care system overlooked the only national health care delivery system this nation has—that one operated by the VA. No national planner we talked to ever tried to learn from the progress and the problems the VA has faced for more than 50 years.

We did our best to enlighten these people, but we faced a stern determination to ignore the VA and to try to reinvent the wheel.

But, things seem to be different, now.

Candidate Clinton promised the American Legion that veterans would not suffer from a national health plan. But, what was most important, he said that veterans would be partners in any plan that was developed.

He kept that promise, against what I am sure were strong recommendations that he simply fold VA health care into a Canada style health care plan that would put disabled veterans in line with every other American.

We are aware that we do not know the details of the plan, but we are extremely encouraged by what we have seen so far.

In fact, the provisions for veterans, as they have been described to us by Mrs. Clinton, at her invitation in meetings held in April with our Past National Commander Roger Munson, and just last Saturday with some of our staff, seem as if they were—by and large—the products of the Veterans Planning and Coordinating Committee.

Please don't think for a moment that The American Legion will consent to buying a pig in a poke. We want to see the details, and we are sure we will not agree with some of them, but I want to assure these Committees, Mrs. Clinton and the task force that the American Legion will work with all of you to iron out potential differences.

A most critical element is the provision to permit Medicare and other third party funding as revenue sources for the VA.

It's critical to the VA's success, because we know that it is ridiculous to try to provide health care without funds to pay for it—just as it has been ridiculous for the VA to collect nearly one billion dollars in third party payments over the past few years, just to give the money to the Treasury.

We know that the VA cannot survive by standing still. We see this time as an extraordinary opportunity for the VA to thrive and to flourish. We have the obligation to do what ever we can to help.

To put into perspective just what we see as a growing problem that the country will not be able to spend itself out of, my submitted testimony tells you that we are recommending 18 point 5 billion dollars for the Veterans Health Administration for Fiscal Year 1995.

This includes an amount that will make up for the current one point five billion dollar shortfall for the current fiscal year, and add enough for the VA to actually get on with its mission of delivering health care. This amount will help the VA move forward, rather than simply keep pace, as it has been forced to do for more than ten years.

Remember, this appropriation is for the core group of veterans now entitled to VA care. It does not allow for further expansion of the patient population.

Furthermore, we urge you to keep the Congress' commitment to a strong research program at the VA. Saving money on research is short sighted and dangerous, and can threaten years of progress that has been made thanks to the dedicated researchers working on grants from the VA.

We have spent a great deal of time over the past few years discussing health care.

The time I spent today illustrates just how important this area is, but while we were focusing on health care, another problem got much, much worse.

Veterans and their families depend on the VA to deliver benefits that have been earned. Right now, it can take 8 to 12 months—or even longer—to receive a disability rating.

If that decision must be appealed, it might take another year to resolve. While that time is passing, veterans and their families are forced to wait in a kind of limbo until their cases are resolved.

We cannot settle for a system which has more than half a million cases backlogged. There is no defense for that.

If it takes a veteran nine months to a year to get his or her first disability check—even a retroactive one—that means for that period of time the veteran might be out of work, and unable to support a family.

There may not be health insurance for the disability while the claim is pending, and an entire family may be forced to suffer, not because a claim is in doubt, but because it is stuck in the system.

Clearly, Veterans Benefits Administration needs more people and technology to deal with this backlog. The Board of Veterans Appeals needs more personnel, and the ability to streamline its operation for more production.

We will work with you to make the changes necessary, so veterans and families do not have to wait forever for an earned benefit.

I want to assure you that The American Legion is still committed to finding some help for Persian Gulf War veterans who are still seeking answers to their health problems.

Just as we did for Agent Orange victims, we are calling for a complete scientific study into the causes and the extent of these very real physical problems.

We realize that this nation's obligations to the men and women who serve do not stop when they leave the service. That is why this organization sponsored the first GI Bill, and that is why we will continue to press for an improved GI Bill for today's wartime veterans. Those of us who are putting children through college know it cannot be done for \$400 per month, and those of us who served know that the men and women who serve this country shouldn't have to pay for a benefit that they have coming to them.

As more and more people leave the military, there will be a more critical need to make certain that their re-entry into society is eased as much as possible. Education is an excellent way to ensure that readjustment.

And, as you will see in my submitted statement, we are calling for more efficiency in the major construction process and for the National Cemetery System.

We urge the VA and these committees to do what is necessary to bring more facilities on line quicker, and to fund to the appropriate levels to ensure that veterans and their families are treated with dignity from the time they leave the service to the time they are buried.

You might not be accustomed to seeing The American Legion as an instrument of change. Believe me, we are just as nervous about change as anybody else in this country, but we are also realists who understand that the old systems are rusty and need some fine-tuning. We understand the risks, and we are willing to work with you and take the actions that will best serve veterans in the long run.

Thank you again, members of these committees, for the chance to come before you today. I want to remind you of the reception I am hosting at 5:30 p.m. in Room B-338 of the Rayburn House Office Building. I look forward to seeing you there.

I'll be glad to answer your questions at this time.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA K.
MANSFIELD

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the fine work of Post Office and Civil Service Committee staff member, Patricia Kimberly Mansfield, who will be leaving the committee this month to return to her home in McKeesport, PA, where she will assume major responsibilities for the operation of the family business, the McKeesport Daily News.

I especially want to cite Patti, as she is known to her colleagues, for the unstinting work performed while assisting me in securing passage of the family medical leave bill, the first legislation signed into law by President Clinton. This was a cause to which she was devoted. Her service was invaluable.

While a student at Penn State, Ms. Mansfield did an internship for Congressman Joseph Gaydos with the Education and Labor Committee. She was named executive assistant for the Post Office and Civil Service Committee when I assumed the chairmanship at the start of the 102d Congress.

We will miss Patti Mansfield's warm and generous manner. She has been a friend and

supporter for me and members of the committee.

I wish her success and happiness as she embarks on this new and challenging career.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS FOR ROMANIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for action taken by this House to approve the United States-Romania Trade Agreement. The trade agreement which was signed in Bucharest in April 1992, grants MFN status to Romania and institutes important safeguards for businesses operating in Romania, such as intellectual property rights, and protections for financial transactions and settlement of commercial disputes in Romania. As my colleagues know, when the House considered the agreement 1 year ago, MFN for Romania was rejected resoundingly by the House.

It is important to note, Mr. Speaker, that this agreement restores MFN for only 1 year, and would require an annual review of progress in Romania, with respect to the protection of human rights and further progress in democratic institution building. The 1 year review is critical at this point since many human rights concerns remain unresolved.

Having completed the long-awaited local and national elections last year, Romania's transition from the dictatorial Ceausescu regime to a fledgling democracy has been fettered by the Government's reluctance to make some needed reforms. For instance, Romanian civil society suffers because of the lack of civilian control of the Romanian Intelligence Service (SRI), the reluctance to grant full and free access to the electronic media—particularly independent television—and radio stations, the lack of willingness to provide needed protections and support to ethnic minorities, and the Parliament's lack of accountability to the voters.

The grim abuses of the former Securitate remain a dark cloud within Romanian society. I believe that cloud will continue to haunt the Romanians, until thorough investigations are conducted and there is a commitment to purge the reconstituted Romanian Intelligence Service of those officers linked to the old apparatus and its abuses. From all reports, the Romanian Government's investigations of past abuses have been inadequate. Former members of the Securitate continue to be in control of the SRI, not the least of whom is director of the reconfigured agency. In spite of the reform law passed by the Parliament and effective for almost 20 months, there is little civilian control of the SRI.

By the end of 1992, the newly established National Audiovisual Council was issuing broadcast licenses for private television and radio stations. I was disturbed to receive reports that certain stations which had broadcast stories in opposition to the government's line were denied the license. Within months, broadcast programs committed to ethnic mi-

norities were taken off the only national television station, Romanian State Television [TVR], and relegated to local stations or channel 2 which reaches only 30 percent of the population. These trends are sobering, considering that the council has a monopoly on the distribution of licenses and broadcasting frequencies.

As with any administration, one can measure the priorities of the government or its tolerances by whom it appoints to certain positions. Many people in Romania were not pleased that President Iliescu appointed Paul Everac as director to the TVR. Mr. Everac recently published a book which gives clear evidence of his anti-Semitic and anti-gypsy beliefs, and raises serious questions about his ability to make fair and objective use of TVR.

With the hope of clearing its bad name regarding ethnic minorities, and seeking to melt the tension which has grown among the various groups, the Romanian Government did recently create the National Minority Consultative Council in April 1993. The effectiveness of that council will become evident if and when representatives of the minorities—Hungarians and Gypsies in particular—witness positive change in policy and attitude by the leadership of the Government of Romania. Some of the most egregious and offensive statements are held at a slight distance, especially those relating to the Romanian population, but government leaders are slow or simply refuse to condemn the inflammatory rhetoric. It is my hope that the council can play a positive role in brokering solutions to longstanding ethnic conflicts.

Mr. Speaker, additional reforms which are so desperately needed must clear the Romanian Parliament, and yet, the Parliament needs its own package of reforms. Unfortunately, President Iliescu's base of power in the Parliament is a combination of former communists and extreme nationalists, and I recognize that construction of a truly democratic legislative system takes years of political will and financial investment. Having spoken with staff and members of the Romanian parliament about the inadequacies of that institution, I trust that an appropriate and effective program can be designed by the Special Task Force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in East Europe. Such a program could help nurture a well-informed and professional Parliamentary structure.

I am aware of a number of outstanding individuals in the Parliament who are seeking truth and openness in that body, as well as improvement in the accountability to the Parliament to the Romanian people. In addition, the Parliament should seriously consider a change in its voting policy so that each Member of Parliament's votes are recorded and made available for review by the electorate.

I recently had the opportunity to meet with Chamber of Deputies Member Peter Dugulescu, a member of the opposition political party, Democratic Convention. I had first met Mr. Dugulescu in 1985, during the dark days of the Ceausescu regime, and it was a pleasure to be reacquainted. Mr. Dugulescu assured me of his political party's continued support and the Romanian people's need for the renewal of MFN. The Romanian Democratic Convention, along with Romania's

friends here in the United States and in the House, support this 1 year extension of MFN, with the hope that by next year pro-democratic institutional changes will have been made in Romania.

Having been in the lead on the charge against MFN during the Ceausescu regime, I am encouraged that the country is moving in the right direction. For the sake of Romanian people, I strongly urge the Government of Romania to tackle the remaining human rights problems so that renewal of Romania's MFN will someday become pro forma.

SUPPORT U.N. MEMBERSHIP FOR TAIWAN

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, throughout its 400 years of history, Taiwan has undergone constant change; enduring the brunt of colonization by the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Spanish, the Japanese, and the Chinese Nationalists. The only constant during that time was the fact that the people of Taiwan have had no say in determining the political future of their own country.

In recent years though, Taiwan has begun to make exceptional progress toward establishing democracy and securing political freedoms for its people. In the economic field, Taiwan today ranks 13th in world trade and 25th in per capita income. Taiwan is the United States' sixth largest trading partner and is the largest holder of foreign reserves worldwide with over US\$88 billion total.

Yet despite this economic and political progress and despite the people of Taiwan's strong desire to be recognized as an independent country free from China, Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations. The reason for this anomaly is that both the Nationalists in Taipei and the Communists in Beijing claim that they are the sole, legitimate Government of Taiwan, China, Tibet, and Mongolia. And therefore, most governments around the world maintain diplomatic relations with China and not with Taiwan. China has a seat in the United Nations and Taiwan has not. But it should be understood that, since the Communists in Beijing came to power in 1949 on the mainland, they have never—not for a single day—exercised any control over Taiwan. Taiwan is an independent country and deserves its own seat in the United Nations.

In 1971, the United Nations replaced the government in Taipei with the government in Beijing. This was done in order to "strengthen the authority and prestige of the United Nations." But with Taiwan's ever increasing economic and political importance, the same argument which was used for China over 20 years ago applies to Taiwan's bids to enter the United Nations.

The United Nations currently comprises 184 members. However, the international community still has no formal access to hear the concerns of over 21 million of its fellow peace-loving brothers and sisters. In order for the United Nations to genuinely represent the entire

world community, Taiwan must be allowed to enter the United Nations as a new member, under the name "Taiwan" and as an independent country. Only by allowing Taiwan entrance into the United Nations can we ensure that no other nation ever again encroach on Taiwan's right to sovereignty.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF TOMMY PITCHLYNN HARRIS

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI
OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in recognition of a very special resident of my district. Chief Tommy Pitchlynn Harris will celebrate his 100th birthday on October 16, 1993, and I wish to pay special tribute to his lifetime of public service and achievement.

Tommy Harris was born October 16, 1893, and is a proud and devoted member of the Choctaw Indian Nation. He is a direct descendant of Chief Peter Pitchlynn, a leader who pioneered the Choctaw settlement of Oklahoma. Tommy is very proud of his heritage and is affectionately called Chief Tommy by his many friends and loved ones.

Chief Tommy grew up in Oklahoma where he worked as a cowboy, teamster, ranchhand, and land holder. He left for World War I in 1917 and served for 1 year in a machinegun company. In October 1926, Chief Tommy moved his family to Albany, OR, where he lived for many years with his wife, three sons, and one daughter. In August of 1949, the Harris family moved to Salem, OR, and lived in a house that Tommy constructed using bricks from eight World War II Army barrack chimneys.

Today, Chief Tommy lives at the Hidden Lake Retirement Residence in Salem, OR. He is active among the seniors and participates in the Hidden Lake Razzle Dazzle Band. He is known among his friends for being a true gentleman and possessing a fantastic sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Chief Tommy on his 100th birthday for his dedication to his heritage, his family, and our country. I am honored to represent this fine member of the Choctaw Nation and the Salem community.

RIOT AND PROTEST AT HAMILTON SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent incident that took place at the Hamilton Square Baptist Church in San Francisco, CA. It involves blasphemous rioting by gay and lesbian activists on sacred church grounds.

The article follows:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY DR. DAVID C. INNES

The following events took place on Sunday evening, September 19, 1993, revolving

around the regularly scheduled 6:00 PM Sunday Evening Worship Service of the Hamilton Square Baptist Church, 1212 Geary St., San Francisco, California. Reverend Lou Sheldon, of the Traditional Values Coalition, was invited by the church to be the guest speaker.

Only the church's membership and regular attenders were notified of the service, through the church's own Sunday bulletin. No public notice or invitation was made in addition to this. However, in the September 16, 1993 edition of the Bay Area Reporter, the meeting was announced in a front page article using intemperate, inflammatory language. A three-by-five ad on page five of the September 15, 1993 edition of the San Francisco Sentinel announced a protest of the Sunday night service. The church has no knowledge of how, or from whom they obtained the information.

The church received telephone calls during the week prior to the meeting, demanding that our guest speaker should not come. Two people came to the church during that week asking to see the pastor and, speaking to the caretaker, notified him that we could not have Rev. Sheldon as a guest speaker in our church, and that they intended to stop him.

The church's pastor, Dr. David C. Innes, made at least four calls to the Northern (Police) Station prior to the meeting, on Saturday and Sunday afternoon regarding the demonstration, expressing his concern for potential problems. He called the Northern Station immediately before the service, and requested more backup police because he felt the situation was not under control. He was informed that no backup would be sent unless requested by police that were present and further, that they had not requested it. Dr. Innes was told, "You must understand. This is San Francisco."

Homosexual and lesbian demonstrators began gathering around the church property as early as 5:00 PM. The police were immediately notified by telephone of their presence. As people entered the building, demonstrators handed out flyers purporting to be published by the church. These were also placed upon automobile windshields in the immediate area. By 6:00 PM a riot was under way. The rioters assumed complete control of the exterior property and grounds of the church. In spite of several requests to have them removed the officer in charge insisted that everything was under control and that police procedures and regulations would not allow him to do so.

At about the time of the beginning of the service, an usher, stationed himself in the courtyard to assist members in gaining entry to the building. The usher witnessed the destruction of church property and notified an officer who turned away and ignored him. The rioters recognized him as a church member, surrounded him and completely denied him any freedom of movement.

Pastor Charles & Donna McIlhenny were refused entry by the rioters, and told they could not enter the building. The doors were completely blocked by the rioters. Pastor McIlhenny held on to Donna as they began to make their way through the mob who were shouting and screaming in their ears, "You will not enter this church." The rioters assaulted them, pushing and shoving them, seeking to keep them from the front door. One of them grabbed Donna's body, lifting her off the ground, and another put his arms completely around her, and attempted to pull her back away from the entry. She stretched her arms out for help from a nearby police officer who offered no assistance.

Her son, seeing she was in trouble, pleaded with the officers to assist her. The officers appeared so overwhelmed by the rioters that they were unable to take control of the situation. Both of her hands were scratched (the skin was broken).

Finally, the church's caretaker grabbed her outstretched arms and pulled her through to the door, out of the hands of the rioters. As they made their way past the three police officers at the door, they were pelted by rocks, which also struck the window panes of the entry doors. Several members from Pastor McIlhenny's church also were accosted and had to flee to a side entrance. There they also found the entry blocked and had to remain outside until the riot police arrived and let them in the building. Pastor McIlhenny's son, Ryan and his friend were not able to enter the building.

The rioters removed the Christian flag from the flagpole, and attached the gay flag under the U.S. flag. The church's caretaker removed both flags, but a rioter grabbed the gay flag and it was again run up the flag pole and the rope knotted out of reach. When the caretaker, again attempted to remove the gay flag, he was assaulted and hit with eggs. Being pushed back he was unable to reach the flag pole, and returned to the entry of the church. Much of the newly planted landscaping around the flag pole was damaged.

One cement bench was pushed over into the fountain by rioters. When police were notified of this they refused to respond. A second bench was dismantled and the seat thrown over into a light well and destroyed by rioters. The rioters guilty of this vandalism described this wanton destruction of church property as "interior decorating." Paper messages were stuck to the handrails, walls and windows of the building.

A single parent, who is a church member, and her six year old daughter were told they could not enter the building.

A rioter grabbed her daughter's arm as she was clinging to her mother, and began interrogating her. The mother and daughter finally entered the building by passing through the rioters. The child was crying and terrified. The mother had also brought an elderly friend who was refused entry by the rioter. Twenty minutes passed before she was able to get her friend into the service. Along with these, many others of the elderly and children were terrorized.

To our knowledge, riot police were never called in by the officers present. They came only because the guest speaker left the worship service and called 911. The rioters were then removed from the courtyard area of the church property by the riot police. They then proceeded to the emergency exit doors on the west side of the auditorium where they pounded and kicked the doors seeking to break them down. This so disturbed the service in process that the service had to be temporarily discontinued. The officers present were immediately notified. The pounding was so loud, that an elderly blind woman was terrified, thinking that the sound was gunshots. She began crying, feeling helpless and threatened, and was comforted by nearby members. Due to the forceful nature of the rioter's attempt to break down the door, one of the exit doors was damaged in a major way, the door jam being broken.

Rioters continued their demonstration, standing on church property with their megaphone. The rioters then laid down in the intersection of Geary and Franklin, blocking all traffic. The rioters passed out the fraudulent flyers to waiting vehicles and pounded

on the vehicles of those attempting to cross the intersection. The police took no action to remove them for approximately ten minutes. A woman demonstrator exposed her breasts to church members present in the area.

One woman, a regular attendee at our services, and her husband were hindered from entering the building by the rioters who had been moved to the sidewalk. When she entered the building she was so terrified that one of our other ladies had to help her calm down. Another member stood across the street and did not enter because of fear of physical violence.

As the service was concluded, the people were split into three groups. All of the children were clinging to the parents, frightened to leave the building. Two groups exited out emergency exits. One group waited, and then exited the main entrance. The people were shouted at and threatened by the rioters as they made their way to their cars, being called Christian bigots, hypocrites, fascists, homophobes, and other expletives, some obscene. An eight year old retarded girl, upon exiting the front entrance was so traumatized upon being verbally accosted, that she fell down the steps.

The guest speaker was escorted by police to the church van, as debris pelted him from the rioters. Following his departure the rioters began to depart and the riot police were dismissed. The rioters shouted at the police, "You won't be here all night, but the church (building) will be." Only two or three police officers remained to secure the building. Dr. Innes, Rev. Eugene Lumpkin, and the church's associate Pastor with his wife and children remained inside. When this became known to the rioters, they returned in force to the church and began pounding on the front doors. The situation was once again out of control and Dr. Innes called 911 for reinforcements. When the rioters saw children standing in the lobby, they shouted, "We want your children. Give us your children." The police asked us to move away from the entry. Dr. Innes, his associate and family left through another exit. A nine year old boy, was crying in hysterics, "They are after me. It's me they want." He did not calm down until the family was several miles from the building.

A rioter broke one of the large address numbers off the face of the building and attempted to remove others unsuccessfully. A citizen's arrest was made on this individual. The person making the citizen's arrest was verbally threatened by other rioters.

Officers told us they were informed by the rioters that our meeting was an open, public meeting, and they did not intend to prohibit the entry of the rioters onto our property. The pastor, Dr. Innes, informed the officers that this was a regularly scheduled church worship service and was not, as such, an open, public meeting, in the secular sense. He further informed the officers that no public notice had been made by the church inviting the public. The police later insisted that they were bound by the rioters' claim that this was an open, public meeting and not a worship service. We were informed by the police, that due to the city's police regulations and policies, the police were not allowed to enforce the law regarding the disturbance of church worship services and the presence of rioters on church property. Police estimates of the number of rioters, were approximately 75, although actual counts indicated a number closer to 100.

In spite of all this malicious disruption, not a single arrest was made by the police

outside of one citizen's arrest. The church's property was not secured, and the fundamental rights of the worshippers were not protected because, we were told, "The Board of Supervisors would never support the measures necessary to do so."

Upon leaving for the final time, several of the rioters said, "We will be back." Numerous obscene and threatening telephone calls have been received at the church following the riot.

LIVERMUSH: PART OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA'S HISTORY

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in Shelby, Cleveland County, NC, the annual Livermush Festival will take place. To those who are unaware of what this western North Carolina delicacy is and tastes like, I invite them to Shelby this weekend to take part in the festivities.

Livermush holds a special place in the history of our mountain region. It was born of necessity and hardship during the early part of the 20th century and continues to play a role in the tradition and heritage of western North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD a history of this tasty meat by Shelby Star reporter Michael Goforth and urge my colleagues to read this so they, too, can understand more about our mountain culture.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF LIVERMUSH

(By Michael Goforth)

Folks in these parts generally take livermush of granted and manage a smile when discussing it. However, the meat concoction which has remained mostly a regional food was born of necessity and hard times.

Eighty-six year old Carrie Mae Canipe recalls how livermush moved from the farm to the market.

Back in the early 1920's, she said, it was common for the family to make livermush after slaughtering a hog. Not wanting to waste any meat from the animal, the liver and "snoots" were mixed with corn meal and seasonings to come up with livermush. Families made the dish for their own consumption.

Mrs. Canipe said that around 1925 or 1926 her husband, Bert, became aware of a couple in Gastonia who made livermush and sold it to their neighbors. Bert Canipe, she said, got the idea that livermush could become a business.

Bill McKee, whose father, Ray, started Mack's Livermush, attributed the birth of commercial livermush in this area to Canipe and Clay Blanton.

Mrs. Canipe said that first recipe for livermush was somewhat different from the one being used by the couple in Gastonia.

"We kind of worked it up ourselves," she said. "We worked it up where we liked it, kind of by trial and error."

The seasoning was simple—sage, black pepper and salt.

The livermush was taken to stores in five pound blocks and sold for ten cents a pound.

Sales she said, "took off like wildfire."

Livermush, she said, got a lot of people through the Depression.

From the business of Canipe and Blanton, newer livermush businesses were also spawned.

McKee said his dad got the recipe for livermush from Canipe and Mack's Livermush began in 1933.

"We still have the same recipe we started with," McKee said. "There's been some updating a little. The spices are a little different."

The process of making livermush has changed a lot, he said. It's gone from wooden paddles to electric agitators and wood burning cast iron kettles to stainless steel steam kettles.

Originally, McKee said, the livermush was made in 10-pound pans and the pans themselves were taken to the store and placed on the meat counter.

"Sometimes it was still warm," he said.

McKee said he was 8 or 10 years old before the livermush started to be packaged in one-pound blocks.

The livermush that is familiar to this area differs from similar types of foods as one travels more than 100 miles away, said McKee. South and east, it becomes liver pudding and toward the north it becomes scrap-ple.

In October of 1987 both the Cleveland County Commissioners & the Shelby City Council passed resolutions proclaiming that "livermush is the most delicious, most economical and most versatile of meats," and proclaimed the first Livermush Exposition.

JUDY CONLEY, CAPITAL DISTRICT'S FIRST LADY OF LABOR, RECEIVES AWARD OF MERIT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, with your permission I'd like to say a few words about a person who's finally getting some overdue recognition.

This Saturday, October 16, the Capital District Union Label and Service Trades Council will honor Judy Conley with its Award of Merit. I've known Judy for a long time, and I can think of few people who have contributed more to the welfare of labor in our district. She has worked tirelessly for the interests of labor, and what's more, she has been a reliable source of labor views ever since I entered Congress in 1979. And believe me, Mr. Speaker, Judy Conley has never been bashful about expressing those views.

She has enough responsibilities for two people. Judy is field supervisor for the Upstate New York International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL-CIO; president of the Greater Glens Falls Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO; regional vice president of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of New York State, AFL-CIO, and vice president of the Capital District Union Label and Service Trades Council, AFL-CIO. She was recently elected to serve as president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women of Northeast New York.

Mr. Speaker, Judy Conley would not have acquired these duties without the trust and respect of her labor colleagues. She certainly has mine.

And so, I would ask all members to join me, not only in congratulating Judy Conley for her

award, but to echo my own thanks for all she has done to benefit working men and women in upstate New York.

TRIBUTE TO MAURICE ACERS

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the memory of Mr. Maurice Acers, who left us on August 3, 1993, at the age of 85.

Mr. Speaker, in the life of this stalwart community servant and American patriot is the story of what is best about this Nation and her people. It is the story of a man who decided early in life not to sit on the sidelines, but to get out on the field and mix it up. It is the story of a man who reveled in the free enterprise system and excelled in it, and at the same time provided employment, dignity, and hope to hundreds of people as he and his wife built Halliday Realtors into a billion dollar corporation.

Life was not always so sweet for him, however. Born into humble surroundings in the Dallas subdivision of Oak Cliff, Maurice worked his way through college, holding down as many as six jobs at one time. He earned a bachelors degree from Southern Methodist University in 1929, did graduate work at Harvard University in 1929-30, and received his L.L.B. and J.D. degrees from the University of Texas School of Law in 1934.

After practicing law for 2 years, Maurice joined the FBI, where he was special agent in charge of the San Antonio Office, director of personnel at several cities, and ultimately reached the high position of inspector in charge for the United States and its territories. After 13 years of decorated service, Maurice left the Bureau, but remained active in the fight against crime for the rest of his life as he helped establish the Dallas Crime Commission and was a founder of the Crimestoppers Program.

He went on to serve as president of the Texas Citrus Fruit Growers Exchange, Inc., and was named executive secretary to Governor Allan Shivers in 1951. From 1955 to 1960, he served as a member of the Texas Employment Commission.

In Beaumont, TX, Maurice shared a car ride to the airport with a young lady named Ebby Halliday, who operated a successful small realtor enterprise. They were married in 1965 and went on to build one of the best known and most successful real estate firms in America.

He also maintained lifelong involvement in community uplift activities, serving as a founding member of Keep Texas Beautiful, on the board of the Rotary Club, the United Way, and the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with the Members of the 103d Congress of the United States of America to salute this great American and to extend to his surviving family and friends our heartfelt acknowledgments.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ELIZABETH WASHAK, ONE OF OUR FIRST NURSE PRACTITIONERS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, recently our community lost one of its great contributors, Elizabeth Washak, when she passed away in Elmhurst, IL.

The Boston Globe printed an obituary on Wednesday, August 25, that covers her wide-ranging career of service to her fellow human beings, which I commend to my colleagues.

Her surviving family have our deepest sympathy.

[From the Boston Globe, Aug. 25, 1993]

ELIZABETH WASHAK, 61; WAS ONE OF FIRST NURSE PRACTITIONERS IN U.S.

Elizabeth (Courtney) Washak of Hillside, Ill., a pioneering nurse practitioner, died Sunday, apparently of a heart attack. She was 61.

Mrs. Washak, who was born in Boston, was one of the country's first nurse practitioners, a registered nurse with specialized training to handle a variety of medical problems in understaffed areas.

She opened the first independent nurse practitioner office in Chicago in 1978 and subsequently operated a solo practice with the Inuit people of Galena, Alaska, and delivered babies in the hills of eastern Kentucky for the Hayden Hospital, a hospital staffed and operated by women. At one time she ran a health clinic inside a cell on the main cellblock at Stateville Prison in Illinois.

Mrs. Washak graduated from South Boston High School. She earned a degree in education from Columbia University and master's degrees from Rush Medical School and Roosevelt University.

She retired from the Cook County Department of Public Health in Illinois four years ago and founded the Second Opinion Health Food Store in Berkeley, Ill.

She leaves her husband, Edward, three sons, Edward 3d of Yorkville, Ill., Sean of Brussels, and Courtney of Cambridge; her parents, Patrick and Theresa of South Boston; and two sisters, Ethel Courtney Hanley of Norwood and Patricia Courtney Curtin of Duxbury.

A funeral Mass will be said at 10 a.m. Saturday in Gate of Heaven Church in South Boston.

TRIBUTE TO FOLKLIFE IN SAN PEDRO, CA

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 13, 1993

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to welcome a new exhibition to the Madison Gallery at the Library of Congress. The exhibit, entitled, "Old Ties, New Attachments, Italian-American Folklife in the West" highlights the culture and heritage of Italian-Americans in the Western United States. As the Congresswoman for California's 36th District, I am proud to note that one of the wonderful areas of my district, San Pedro, is the focus

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of a significant part of the exhibition which will be on view in Washington, DC, until March 27, 1994. In fact, the exhibit features the picture of the late Archie Royal—Achille Reali—of San Pedro, CA, on the exhibition poster and flier.

The exhibit, created by the Library of Congress, American Folklife Center, shows the occupational history and experience of Italian-American families involved in Western enterprises from ranches to restaurants, fruit stands to fishing vessels, and steel production to retail sales. The 36th Congressional District of California is full of priceless memories from the wide variety of immigrant families who have lived, played, and worked in the area.

For those who have not already seen the exhibition during its tour in California and Nevada, I urge them to take the time to visit this exhibit and learn about Italian-American communities in San Pedro, Gilroy, and San Francisco, CA; Carbon County, UT; Pueblo, CO; and central and eastern Nevada.

The treasures on display are everyday objects that were passed down in families. It is the memories that these objects hold that bring this exhibition to life and help us appreciate the contributions made by the Italian-American community. I commend the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress, their 21 researchers, folklorists, and field workers, supporters including Henry Salvatori, the John Snow Memorial Trust, R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Dell Computer, and the many individuals in the Italian-American community who made this traveling exhibition possible and have enriched us all.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 14, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 15

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine international telemarketing fraud.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Mark G. Hambley, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon.

SD-419+

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings to examine the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine current developments in the Middle East.

SD-419

OCTOBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Daniel Collins, of Ohio, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to restructure the Federal forcework.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1299, to reform requirements for the disposition of multifamily property owned by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, enhance program flexibility, and authorize a program to combat crime, and S. 423, to provide for recovery of costs of supervision and regulation of investment advisors and their activities, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the use of intelligent vehicle highway systems for commercial vehicles.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources

To resume hearings to examine the Administration's proposed Health Security Act, to establish comprehensive health care for every American, focusing on its economic impact.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings on the nomination of Cassandra M. Pulley, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the environmental side agreements of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine single payer health care systems.

SD-430

OCTOBER 20

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to Indian self-governance.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine violence in television programs, focusing on S. 1383, to prohibit the distribution to the public of violent video programming during hours when children are reasonably likely to comprise a substantial portion of the audience, S. 973, to require the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate and publicly report on the violence contained in television programs, and S. 943, to protect children from the physical and mental harm resulting from violence contained in television programs.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 1427, to provide the necessary authority to manage the activities in Antarctica of United States scientific research expeditions and United States tourists, and to regulate the taking of Antarctic marine living resources.

SR-253

3:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Larry E. Byrne, of Virginia, to be Associate Administrator for Finance and Administration of the Agency for International Development, and Jennifer Anne Hillman, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as Chief Textile Negotiator.

SD-419

OCTOBER 21

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 447, to facilitate the development of Federal policies with respect to those territories under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the implementation of the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

SD-406

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1345, to provide land-grant status for tribally controlled community colleges, tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions, the Institute of American

Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, and Haskell Indian Junior College.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to implement the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-418

2:30 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to review research on the health effects of agent orange and other herbicides used in Vietnam.

SR-418

OCTOBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Administration's National Action Plan to reduce greenhouse gases.

SD-366

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to Indian child abuse.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 783, to strengthen the accuracy and the privacy protection provisions of the Fair Credit Reporting Act with regard to credit reporting agencies' file information systems, and to consider other pending calendar business.

SD-538

OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to Indian fish and wildlife resource management.

SR-485

NOVEMBER 3

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 720, to clean up open dumps on Indian lands.

SR-485

NOVEMBER 4

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on ocean mining policy.

SD-366

NOVEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1146, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe in Yavapai County, Arizona.

SR-485